

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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MEAT SUPPLIES IN JANUARY.

Official reports of receipts of livestock at six principal packing points in January show a decrease in cattle marketing of 9,000 head compared to January, 1914. Hog receipts at these six points are 160,000 in excess of the same month last year, while sheep and lamb receipts are 100,000 less than a year ago.

On the other hand, cattle slaughters at these points in January were 42,000 greater than a year ago, showing the effect of the quarantine on inter-market shipments, the bulk of receipts being killed at the first market and not re-shipped on order. Hog slaughters at these points in January were 140,000 greater than a year ago, and sheep and lamb killing was 28,000 less.

A synopsis of receipts at six markets in January is as follows, with totals compared:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	190,455	25,710	896,068	355,095
Kansas City	127,304	8,130	203,293	160,530
Omaha	81,331	*	257,751	221,073
St. Louis	77,238	*	261,192	51,620
St. Joseph	38,289	3,465	159,772	67,376
Sioux City	45,405	1,095	174,749	47,233
Tl. Jan., '15.....	560,022	38,400	1,952,825	932,927
Tl. Jan., '14.....	569,202	35,253	1,789,217	1,041,371

A synopsis of slaughters for January at these six markets is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	146,066	23,776	759,314	344,675
Kansas City	69,780	7,204	177,771	143,810
Omaha	43,492	*	214,083	181,122
St. Louis	61,674	*	146,396	51,101
St. Joseph	17,803	1,474	137,292	59,582
Sioux City	21,373	1,047	124,750	36,793
Tl. Jan., '15.....	360,188	33,501	1,559,606	817,083
Tl. Jan., '14.....	318,455	32,270	1,419,502	845,090

*Calves not separately reported.

OLEOMARGARINE BILL TO SLUMBER.

The oleomargarine bill presented to the House of Representatives by Mr. Gill, of Missouri, which removes the tax on colored oleomargarine and puts that product on a par with butter, has been referred to committee, and has no chance of passing this session. If an extra session is called it may be reported out of the committee. At present the butter interests have seen that it is quietly buried where it will do them no harm.

MEAT IMPORTS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Argentine statistics of exports of meat from Argentina and Uruguay to the United States during the year 1914 are as follows, the Argentine figures being compiled up to December 4 only:

	Quarters frozen beef.	Quarters chilled beef.	Car-casses mutton.	Car-casses lamb.
Uruguay	144,294	46,984	39,896	1,303
Argentina	117,500	483,000	87,900	103,218

BUSINESS INTERESTS CONVENE AT WASHINGTON U. S. Chamber of Commerce Convention Attracts Wide Attention

Packers and other allied interests served by The National Provisioner were well represented at the annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which held important sessions in Washington on February 2, 3, 4 and 5, being addressed by President Wilson, Secretaries Bryan, Redfield and McAdoo and others of prominence in business and official circles.

President John J. Felin and Secretary George L. McCarthy represented the American Meat Packers' Association. The interests of the American Association of Refrigeration were looked after by E. O. Whitford, William E. Hexamer and Theodore Kolischer. The New York Produce Exchange was represented by E. R. Carhart, William Harris Douglas, Edward G. Broenniman, John Aspengren, George A. Zabriskie and John P. Truesdell. J. S. Lewis was the delegate of the Refrigerating Machinery Club of Cincinnati.

There were hundreds of delegates from every State in the Union, besides representatives of the Manila (Philippines) Merchants' Association, the National Coffee Growers' Association of Porto Rico, the Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii, Honolulu, the American Chamber of Commerce, of Paris; the American Association of Commerce and Trade, of Berlin, and the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant, of Constantinople. New York was represented by 81 delegates, and Chicago by 95. Chicago led all other cities in the Union in numbers.

President Wilson addressed the convention on trade expansion with reference to the many handicaps experienced by American exporters. Secretary Bryan's address was devoted to foreign banking facilities and the ship purchase bill. Samuel McRoberts, vice-president of the National City Bank, New York, read a paper on our national policy as to investments abroad. The committee on statistics and standards submitted a report on the food supply, the meat supply, condition of winter wheat, the corn crop, the cotton crop and condition of fruit.

Food Control Recommendations.

The special committee on uniform food and drug regulation of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States submitted its first regular report at this meeting. The chairman, Willoughby M. McCormick, McCormick & Company, Baltimore, submitted the following recommendations relating to food control:

1. The enactment of a federal cold storage law, thereby to promote the effective standardization of cold storage regulation, federal and State.

2. The amendment of the State pure food laws, providing for the compulsory declaration of the quantity of the contents of packaged food products upon the container, similar to the "Gould Amendment" of the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

3. The enactment of an efficient uniform State food sanitation law.

Relating to food and drug control:

1. The amendment of the Federal Food and Drugs Act to expressly provide for an appeal to the courts from administrative decisions made under this act relating to the importation of foods and drugs.

2. The enactment of an effective uniform advertising law prohibiting the false and fraudulent advertising of foods and drugs.

In order to establish definitely the purpose of the committee and to indicate the field in which the committee proposed to work it was first necessary to define the meaning of the terms "uniformity" as the committee understands it. After careful consideration the following definition was unanimously adopted:

"Uniformity as the committee would define it involves the highest degree of efficiency in food and drug control which it is possible to have prevail universally and equally in every part of the nation. The federal, State and municipal laws and their regulations would, if perfect uniformity were attainable, reach the level of full and complete efficiency and thereby afford equal protection and a uniform standard of living for all the people. Uniformity accomplished places merit and the general public interest over local political and geographical divisions. This committee will, therefore, direct its efforts and consideration toward the accomplishment of uniformity. The committee cannot but feel impressed with the magnitude, the importance and the seriousness of its work. It cannot but feel the need for the closest study of the subject. And again the committee cannot but feel the necessity for the fullest and most cordial co-operation between itself and the officials and all others concerned. The committee will, of necessity, act deliberately and slowly, making certain of each step, considering only the important problems of national character."

One of the most interesting addresses at the convention, especially in view of the situ-

ation of foreign trade just at this time, was that of Samuel McRoberts, of New York, who discussed our government policy toward investments abroad, and the results of this

policy on our foreign trade. It is of so much interest to trade interests represented by The National Provisioner that it is reproduced here in full.

Our National Policy as to Investments Abroad

By Samuel McRoberts, Vice-President, National City Bank, New York.

From the time that Washington first gave expression to it, until the fortunes of war transferred to us the responsibility for the Spanish colonies, it was an accepted maxim that we should leave international questions to Europe. The Monroe Doctrine was largely, but not entirely, an expression of our desire not to get entangled in foreign affairs.

This teaching has lingered in the public mind and probably accounts today for the rather peculiar attitude of the average American toward foreign commerce. He considers it individual in character, and somewhat in the nature of a venture. The idea of an organized national policy for foreign commerce has never had any real grip upon our national life. Acting only upon the inspiration of necessity, we have not become a nation of foreign traders for very apparent reasons.

The resources of the country have been sufficient for maintaining our international position by the sale of raw materials and food products. It has required no particular skill to sell raw materials and the necessities for other countries, and they could be sold on our own soil. We have not become investors abroad because we could make safer and more profitable investments at home.

This economic condition has been, and is, slowly changing. As our population has increased and our activities have become more diversified, our desire for foreign goods has increased and our surplus of food necessities and raw materials has decreased. These changes have in equal ratio created our need for a foreign market for manufactured articles with which to maintain our balance of trade. Our interest in the matter has grown just as our necessity for the foreign trade has grown, until, in a perfectly orderly manner, we have arrived at the point where we have begun to organize and create the essential machinery for a commerce in competition with the older manufacturing countries.

So far we have acted, with apparent reluctance, upon the spur of necessity only. The unexpected and unbelievable war in Europe has brought the great opportunity to the foreign trade of this country, not to dispossess and occupy the places left temporarily vacant by our warring brethren across the sea, but to complete and establish permanently the institutions and principles requisite for foreign commerce.

Half of the trade of the world has, temporarily at least, been cut loose from its moorings. Much of South America with no buyer for its products or no facilities for their financing and shipment, the enormous German trade in Russia suddenly offered to the neutral world, have undoubtedly aroused the imagination of this country. The half-time laborer in the idle mill, noting the feverish activity in a neighboring plant working on an export contract, begins to see the significance of foreign commerce to domestic affairs.

No situation could be more favorable for

bringing about a full recognition and understanding of not only the necessity for foreign trade, but the opportunity in foreign trade; for breaking down the distinctions between foreign trade and domestic trade existing in the public mind; for the establishment of a great constructive national policy that will demand that no product be sold abroad that has not first been brought to the highest state of manufacture, and will solidly support merchants, manufacturers, and governmental policies to that end.

The subject has not been without its prophets, and we have come to recognize that the essential machinery consists of capital, our own banking facilities and ocean transportation, and governmental co-operation. Capital we have abundantly sufficient to carry on such commerce, though attention should be sharply drawn to the fact that we are still a debtor nation, and investment abroad is not warranted—should, in fact, be vigorously discouraged, unless such investment is directly in the interest of our foreign commerce. Banking facilities are still lacking, although practical provision has been made in the new Bank Act for their establishment, and the work has been begun. The United States merchant marine is still a mentality, but threatening to materialize.

The sharp necessities resulting from the European war have so forced this question upon the public that more progress has been made in the last few months than in as many previous years. The public is beginning to understand the question, and it is interesting to note that at last somebody has had the courage to point out that a reform of navigation laws enabling a ship to compete with those under other flags is more vital than government aid or government ownership. Definite proposals are being made and there is strong prospect that a beginning will be accomplished. But given these essentials, the machinery is still incomplete and useless without a definite and continuous government policy to give permanence and stability to it all.

Relation of Government.

The requisite governmental relation is twofold: First, government co-operation in opening new markets for our trade through the consular service, commercial attaches, and other governmental agencies, operated either by the State Department or the Department of Commerce and Labor; second, diplomatic intervention for the purpose of creating entirely new opportunities for American commerce or the protection of established trade and investment against discrimination, injustice and confiscation.

The first is merely a stimulant and aid to individual initiative. How powerful and useful it can be is clearly shown by even a casual examination of what has been accomplished through this means by the English and the Germans.

For example, take Sir Edward Grey's proposal, made last August, of a plan for capturing the trade of Germany and Austria. It required the collection by government

agents of samples of all goods previously offered by those countries throughout the English colonies and neutral territory, for the inspection and study of English manufacturers, that they might be in the best possible position to supplant them with goods of their own. This service is being expanded by our government in a practical manner, and will no doubt keep pace with the development of our commerce.

The second function of government is of far greater importance, and involves far-reaching questions. It is, in fact, the foundation upon which any comprehensive programme for foreign trade must be based. The security of the right of property and the enforcement of equal justice is essential to any commerce. The pedlar upon our streets quickly abandons his efforts and disappears if the policeman is prone to look the other way when the street urchins are pilfering, or is too fond of bananas himself. Uncertain titles result in untitled lands.

We all know how quickly business at home shrinks from anything in the least tending to take away the private right in property—a right that was considered so fundamental to our civilization that it was secured to the citizens of this country by the Constitution itself. The chief activities of the police power of the Federal and local governments are expended in preserving intact this right to the ownership of property, and any effort

(Continued on page 33.)

MUST REFUND MEAT OVERCHARGES.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered the Santa Fe, Union Pacific and other roads to cease charging commodity rates for transportation of packinghouse products in mixed carloads, or in mixed carloads with fresh meat, from Wichita and Kansas City, Kan., South Omaha, Neb., and South St. Joseph, Mo., to Salt Lake, Ogden and Provo, Utah, that are higher than the fifth-class rates contemporaneously maintained. Complainants in the case, the Cudahy Packing Company and Swift & Company, the commission declares, upon proper showing, will be granted reparation for shipments where the commodity rates exceeded the fifth-class rate.

DUTY ON BUTTER SUBSTITUTES.

A customs decision of Venezuela, dated November 5, 1914, assigns to butter substitutes the same import duty as that applicable to pure butter, namely, 0.25 bolivar per kilo, plus 15 per cent. of that amount. With further surtaxes of 56.55 per cent., the duty is equivalent to \$3.94 per 100 pounds.

The sale of butter substitutes in Venezuela is subject to the sanitary regulations, published July 28, 1914, which require oleomargarine and similar substances to be plainly labeled to show the nature of the product and the names of the ingredients. Butter substitutes were formerly dutiable at \$12.85 per 100 pounds, including surtaxes.

FEDERAL INSPECTION FIGURES.

The federal meat inspection authorities report the following statistics of animals slaughtered under government inspection during November, 1914, and the year to that date, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
Chicago	110,904	8,650	258,632	1,775	446,162
Kansas City	119,874	11,405	102,054	8,638	292,526
National Stock Yards	61,255	9,191	26,749	8,314	138,821
South Omaha	43,477	1,270	159,129	661	108,070
South St. Joseph	24,290	2,363	37,537	886	146,474
All other establishments	298,299	74,408	527,739	4,741	1,915,074
Total, November, 1914	658,189	107,296	1,111,840	25,015	3,047,127
Total, November, 1913	601,937	123,004	1,237,546	12,137	3,165,206
Total, January-November, 1914	6,074,567	1,557,758	13,061,131	158,637	28,261,220

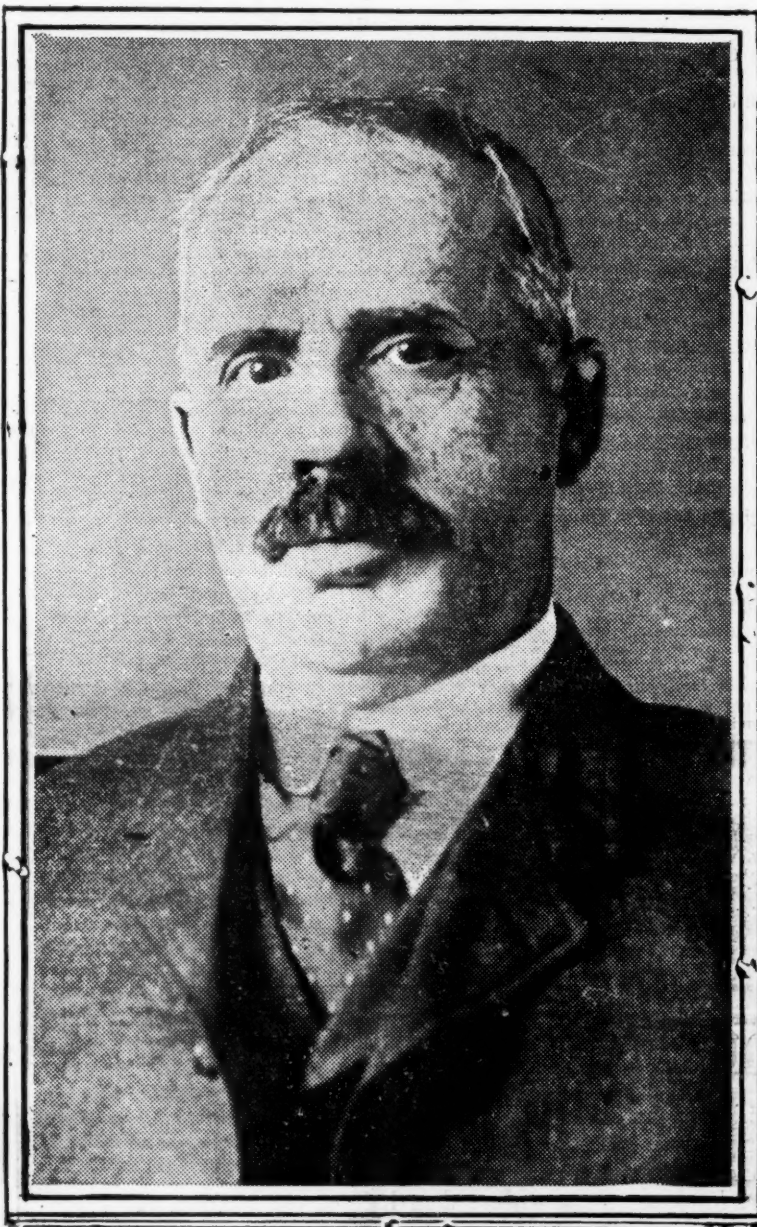
EDWARD TILDEN DIES AT CHICAGO

Leading Packer and Financier Passes Away Suddenly

Edward Tilden, packer and financier, died at his home in Chicago at 1 o'clock on Friday morning, February 5, after a brief illness, at the age of 61. He had been suffering from a severe attack of quinsy sore throat and complications ensued which caused his death. The fact of his illness was not generally known in the trade and the news of his

ing world—his connection with the meat industry led him to study it to the point where he became one of the most keen and successful of packinghouse executives. He was the typical "pencil packer" who has done so much to put the industry on a sound and successful basis today.

He was born at Utica, N. Y., on June 17,



THE LATE EDWARD TILDEN.

death was a profound shock. Mr. Tilden was widely popular and highly respected by all who knew him, from financial executives to plain packinghouse employees.

Mr. Tilden was president of Libby, McNeil & Libby at the time of his death and had been president of the National Packing Company up to the date of its dissolution. He was an executor of the estate of Gustavus F. Swift. Primarily a banker and financier—he was a leading figure in the Western bank-

1853. After a public school education there and at Delavan, Wis., where he spent much of his youth, he went to work in Chicago in the hardware business. Later he became an employee of the Drovers' National Bank at the Chicago Union Stock Yards, thus early showing his aptitude for a financial career. Here Gustavus F. Swift took him up, and from that time he became a valuable ally of the Swift interests.

Mr. Tilden was assistant cashier of the

Drovers' National Bank until 1897, when he became treasurer of Libby, McNeil & Libby, and in 1902 was made president of that company, continuing in that office until his death. In 1905 he was made president of the National Packing Company and directed the difficult affairs of that concern with great success until its dissolution a year or two ago.

His banking and financial interests were even more extensive than his packing connections. He was a leading stockholder in many banks and mercantile institutions and by his industry and sagacity had built up for himself a large private fortune. He was a generous giver to all good causes, though in a quiet and modest way, and many of his benefactions never were known outside his circle of confidants. At his old home at Delavan, Wis., he was the idol of the whole countryside. His personality was winning and he made friends everywhere. He will be widely mourned.

MORE QUARANTINES ORDERED.

Reports for the week show a few more cases of foot-and-mouth disease in various parts of the country. The outbreaks are sporadic, and no widespread damage is expected.

The disease was found in one dairy herd in Herkimer county, New York. This county is a new point of infection. Four more herds were added to the list in previously infected counties in Iowa. Quarantine was declared against four counties in Kansas a few days ago, but in each instance the cases were local, and are expected to remain so.

A herd in Newark, N. J., was discovered to be harboring infection. Conditions in Philadelphia and Lancastershire, Pa., are satisfactory, and no change of importance is reported from Chicago.

Dr. Theobald Smith, of Harvard University, bacteriologist and expert in animal diseases, went to Chicago this week to investigate conditions among cattle suffering from foot-and-mouth disease. Dr. Smith, who is associated with the Rockefeller Foundation, planned to meet members of the faculty of the University of Illinois, who are interested in the problem of cattle. It is understood he will make suggestions as to handling of the situation by State authorities.

MORE BOATS FOR ARGENTINE MEAT.

It was stated this week that the Sulzberger & Sons Company had chartered the United Fruit Company steamers Saramacca and Suriname for use in the South American meat import trade. There has been a shortage of ocean transport space since the Argentine trade developed, and especially since the war. Most of the refrigerator ships are now engaged in carrying South American meat to the European armies, and few boats are left on the American route. The new vessels will be used to bring S. & S. beef to the United States from the company's Frigorifico Argentino plant at Buenos Aires.

MERRITT LEAVES ARMOUR & CO.

Edwin B. Merritt, for many years advertising director of Armour & Company, announces his retirement from that position, to become sales manager for the California Associated Raisin Company, of Fresno, Cal. He will have his Chicago office at No. 521 Hearst building.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

TREATING CONCENTRATED TANKAGE.

The following inquiry is from a renderer on the Pacific coast:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Is there any way of handling the waters off of lard and tallow tanks so as to make a high protein meat meal, instead of adding copperas to the "stick" water, making concentrated tankage?

"Stick" is practically an edible extract, when made from waters from the cooking of edible products. We do not know of anyone making this product ("stick") into meat meal, nor of any process satisfactory to accomplish such a result.

Tankage is used in the manufacture of stock and poultry foods successfully. "Stick" is mixed with tankage, put through the drier and comes out a meal, practically. It can be ground to that consistency or condition. No chemicals are necessary to the latter proposition. We think 25 to 30 per cent. of "stick" may be used when mixing with tankage. "Stick" dried alone requires copperas to prevent its subsequent deliquescence.

ICING REFRIGERATOR CARS.

A packer in one of the Western States writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

When the outside temperature drops from 30 degrees down to zero and lower, will ice in the bunkers of a refrigerator car have a tendency to keep the temperature in a car from going lower than the freezing point? What are the opinions of good authority, as to whether or not it is best to ice cars in cold weather when temperatures go below freezing point, or whether it is best not to ice refrigerator cars in extreme cold weather?

It is claimed by those who ought to know from experience that an iced car will maintain freezing point even when the outside temperature is much lower.

The same authorities advise shippers emphatically to ice cars in below-freezing weather, not only for the reasons explained above, but on general principles. Of course there is no need to salt the ice, nor is there any necessity to re-ice en route, unless the trip is extended through much warmer climates.

Much depends upon what is being shipped, where to, how long en route, etc., as regards icing cars. In summer time icing is important and imperative, and it is a safe proposition in winter, though in some instances not positively imperative. Almost anything requiring shipment in refrigerator cars will be none the worse for icing; that is the generally accepted idea.

SPECIAL MEAT INSPECTION LABELS.

Labels for marking meats and meat products which are government-inspected will be permitted by the government hereafter in place of department brands or stamps under the conditions set forth in the following notice from the Bureau of Animal Industry:

Permission has been granted to the Standard Label Company, Washington, D. C., to supply labels for marking meat and meat-food products at official establishments where the management desires to use such labels in lieu of bureau and house brands. All orders for these labels shall be made by the official establishments directly on the manufacturer, who will forward samples to the bureau for approval, and if they are in accordance with the requirements of the bureau copies thereof will be transmitted to the inspector in charge. Labels will be shipped by the manufacturer directly to the inspector in charge, who shall retain them in his possession and supply them to the establishment as needed. Settlement for the labels will be made by official establishments directly with the manufacturer. Whenever these labels are received for use at an official establishment, samples should be forwarded to the bureau by the inspector in charge, and he should report from time to time as to their efficiency.

NUMBERS ON TIN CONTAINERS.

The federal meat inspection service will not permit the placing of establishment numbers on tin containers by the use of die and hammer. The numbers must be regularly embossed on the can, the same as other label requirements. The notice says:

Referring to paragraph 4, section 2, regulation 17, B. A. I. Order 211, providing that all sealed tin containers of inspected and passed meat and product filled in official establishments shall have embossed thereon the number of that establishment, it will be required that the number be immediately preceded by the abbreviation "Estab."

It has been observed that in some instances the establishment number has been applied with hammer and die instead of being embossed. This method is unsatisfactory, inasmuch as the legibility of the mark depends largely on the position in which the die is held at the time the blow is struck. It will therefore be necessary that the statement be properly embossed in the true sense of the term in order to insure uniformity. When properly applied the statement will appear in raised lettering when viewed from the outside of the container.

SMALL AMOUNT OF MEAT TRIMMINGS.

In a recent announcement to inspectors regarding meat trimmings, the federal Bureau of Animal Industry says that "referring to regulation 27, section 3, paragraph 4, of B. A. I. Order 211, meat trimmings in pieces which do not approximate four pounds in weight shall be considered as being too small to permit of adequate inspection. This applies only to trimmings and not to organs and parts of carcasses, such as kidneys, hearts, feet, tails, etc., which, in their entirety, weight less than four pounds."

GERMANS TO PACK PORK.

It is reported from Berlin that the German government, following its plan of food regulation, intends to seize and pay for about \$50,000,000 worth of hogs, to be slaughtered and packed for future use, thereby establishing a reserve meat supply and also saving the fodder now consumed by the animals and which may be needed for human use as a result of war exigencies.

Built for Repeat Orders—Not for Price

Satisfactory service for a period of more than 20 years is the splendid record of many Swenson evaporators in American packing houses and glue and rendering establishments. The results have made so much money for their owners that more than 225 Swenson evaporators are now in operation in these plants. More than half of our business at present is made up of these repeat orders from satisfied customers.

The Swenson is not the cheapest evaporator on the market, for many of the parts are made of materials much more expensive than used in other evaporators. Cheaper materials have been tried, and abandoned because they would not stand the constant heavy service for which Swensons are designed. Our copper tubes cost more than steel or charcoal iron, but they are cheaper in the long run, because they last so much longer.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block

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AUSTRIAN COTTON OIL DUTY

At another time the action of the Austro-Hungarian government, reported last week, in reducing the import duty on foreign edible cottonseed oil from 40 to 15 kronen per hundred kilos, would have attracted much more attention and comment than has been the case. The war and the new problems it has created for every line of trade and industry have caused to sink into comparative insignificance what would have been accounted a great victory for the American cottonseed oil industry under normal conditions.

It is true that under normal conditions this result might not have come about. For some years every pressure was brought to bear on the Austro-Hungarian government to enforce this righteous concession, but without result other than specious promises which never came to anything. Now the necessities of war have forced a stubborn government to its knees, and it is begging for what it once refused to yield.

That is what this concession amounts to. Harassed and blockaded by hostile armies

and navies, Austria approaches a food famine, and now needs our cottonseed oil. It seems doubtful that it will get it. Edible cottonseed oil is now on the contraband list of nations able to enforce their conception of international law on the high seas, and no matter how badly Austria wants our oil, or how anxious we may be to provide it, there is small likelihood that much trade will result. England's sea power will be used to starve out her enemies, regardless of results to neutral trade.

But while this belated concession may not be of immediate benefit to American cottonseed oil interests, it promises much for the future. It should have the effect later of securing to our industry the trade we formerly had with Austria-Hungary, which was very large, and which was wiped out by the discriminatory duties placed on our product by the Austrian government.

When this discriminatory duty was imposed the United States was sending some hundreds of thousands of barrels of cottonseed oil to Austria annually. Just what magnitude this trade would have reached by this time had the duty not been imposed cannot be estimated. But authorities believe that the way will be open in the future to secure the Austro-Hungarian trade, and to increase it to a magnitude commensurate with conditions. The importers at Trieste have always been friendly, and are anxious to do business with us, and whenever that opportunity comes we may feel sure of re-establishing a large business with that country. It is hardly likely that the interests which forced the imposition of the discriminating duty will be in a position to interfere when this time shall come.

MORE MEAT INVESTIGATION

A resolution has been introduced in Congress by Representative Anderson, of Minnesota, demanding that the Attorney General direct an investigation into the prices of livestock, meats and other farm products. Without mentioning any names the Anderson resolution pointed out that while the prices of meats to the consumers of the country have been increased during the past few months the price paid the farmer for his fatted livestock has been depressed. An investigation by the Department of Justice was requested for the purpose of finding out whether there exists a conspiracy on the part of certain "powerful interests."

The resolution recited the fact that during the past six months the price of fat cattle has decreased by \$1.20 per 100 pounds, and the price of fat hogs decreased by \$2.20 per 100 pounds during the same period. Notwithstanding this, it was alleged, the price of meats to the consumer has been advanced.

Whenever market conditions cause a fall

in livestock prices just as when similar causes result in an increase in meat prices, there is bound to be complaint from those who suffer. The blame is invariably placed on the meat packer, and an investigation demanded. Such investigations have piled up rapidly in recent years, but without much satisfaction to the instigators, since the facts divulged did not sustain their suspicions.

OLEO MOONSHINERS PUNISHED

Those who still persist in an illicit use of oleomargarine as an easy means of making money are finding their "easy money" game not so easy as it used to be. Oleomargarine is a legitimate food product, able to stand on its merits in any market, and the moonshiner who attempts to pass it off as butter for the sake of obtaining the abnormal butter price is finding his road more difficult and dangerous than formerly.

Only last week in the federal court at St. Louis twenty-seven persons were sentenced to imprisonment or heavy fines for violation of the law imposing a tax on colored oleomargarine. Of these eight were convicted by juries and nineteen pleaded guilty. Most of the men sentenced were fined \$5,000 each. One was fined \$10,000. All but one were given prison terms ranging from thirty days to three and one-half years, the heaviest penalty being imposed on Lester H. Kennedy, who the presiding judge said had been the ringleader of the conspiracy.

The day of the oleo moonshiner is passing, not wholly because of the activity of government authorities, but largely because the consuming public now knows oleomargarine for what it is, and thereby renders the trade of the moonshiner less profitable.

ONE WAY TO DO IT

The town of South Orange, N. J., an important suburb of New York City, may prohibit the sale of any meats within its limits which do not bear the mark of federal inspection. This absolutely bars any local meats which do not come from inspected plants, and is probably one of the first instances where a municipality has absolutely required federal inspection.

The reason given is that the town has no local inspection and the State of New Jersey lacks funds to provide State supervision. So the town falls back on federal inspection to protect itself. This action means, of course, that no meat can be killed locally, but all must come in from outside plants which have government inspection.

It is one way for a local government to dodge its responsibility and avoid the expense of a system of local inspection of its own. It is fortunate that the federal government stands ready with an adequate inspection system to supply the deficiency.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The city of Thomasville, Ga., contemplates building an abattoir.

Fire destroyed the building occupied by the Albert Lea Hide and Fur Company, Albert Lea, Minn.

Ernest Gudman, a veteran sausage maker of Lafayette, Ind., died last week at the age of 75 years.

The poultry plant of Swift & Co., at East Fourth and Shepard streets, Des Moines, Ia., will be enlarged.

Machinery for a complete sausage factory has been installed by the Monarch Meat Company, Silver City, N. Mex.

The Southern Cattle Company, Jacksonville, Fla., have purchased the Union Stock Yards and will build a \$25,000 abattoir.

The construction of a \$50,000 packing house, capitalized by Fostoria and Cleveland men, will be begun at Fostoria, Ohio, in the spring.

A company will be incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 to establish a plant at Ocala, Fla., for the manufacture of laundry soap.

The Palmer Poultry Company, Mount Pleasant, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,500 by M. K. Palmer and M. R. Rivers.

The Loring B. Hall Company, Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by L. B. Hall and H. G. Lapham, to conduct tanneries.

A \$100,000 company will be started with

Rudolph Bohren, Henry George and Clarence McLaughlin, to establish a meat packing plant at Monticello, Ia.

Plans to increase the capacity of the Union Meat Company, Portland, Ore., are now being made. It is estimated that \$500,000 will be spent in making alterations and additions to this plant.

The Fairmont Packing Company, Fairmont, W. Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000 with M. A. Joliff as president; James H. Meredith, vice-president; M. W. Ogden, secretary and treasurer.

The Empire Packing Company's plant, at Spokane, Wash., which was recently acquired by the Carstens Packing Company, of Tacoma, will be enlarged and renovated, estimated cost of which is \$50,000.

The Farmers' Co-operative Packing Company, Wausau, Wis., have elected the following officers: M. B. Rosenberry, president; W. R. Happe, vice-president; H. E. Schuler, secretary, and Benjamin Lang, treasurer.

A proposition for a co-operative packing plant in Marinette, Wis., similar to the Wausau and St. Paul projects, to be owned by a farmers' company, capitalized at \$300,000, will be put before the Chamber of Commerce.

The American Beef Company, 228 Main street, Orange, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. The incorporators are Harry Cohen, Paterson, N. J.; J. and I. Roth, South Orange, N. J., and others.

Henry W. Bornwasser, vice-president of the L. P. Bornwasser Company, packers at Louisville, Ky., died last week at his home, No.

921 Geiger street. Death resulted from diabetes. Mr. Bornwasser was 42 years old. He is survived by his widow and two daughters.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Richmond Packing Company, Richmond, Mich. The incorporators are Weeks Brothers and Robert Allington. They will conduct a general buying and meat packing company. Capital stock, \$20,000.

At the meeting of the board of directors of the Interstate Stockyards Company, Toledo, Ohio, the following officers were elected: Charles S. Turner, to succeed John Zehner as president; David Trotter, vice-president, and H. W. Robison, secretary and treasurer. The company is planning to expend about \$20,000 on extensions and improvements.

The Memphis Cotton Oil Co., and the Reliance Cotton Company, a subsidiary corporation of Memphis, Tenn., have filed voluntary petitions in bankruptcy. The liabilities of the Memphis Cotton Oil Company are given as approximately \$153,000, with assets of \$213,000. The Reliance Cotton Company's liabilities are \$16,650 and assets \$48,000.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Official reports of stocks of provisions at five chief centers at the end of January show largely increased stocks, not only of pork, but also of lard and cut meats. Lard stocks were twice the volume of a month previous, but were considerably less than a year ago. Pork and cut meats were in greater supply than either a month previous or a year previous. A synopsis of the official figures is as follows:

	Pork, Barrels.		
	Jan. 31, 1915.	Dec. 31, 1914.	Jan. 31, 1914.
Chicago	113,415	90,686	52,288
Kansas City	4,684	3,592	3,471
Omaha	1,886	2,490	4,805
St. Joseph	1,708	2,492	2,528
Milwaukee	17,218	14,888	12,043
Total	138,911	114,148	75,135
	Lard, Tierces.		
	Jan. 31, 1915.	Dec. 31, 1914.	Jan. 31, 1914.
Chicago	66,790	28,408	112,832
Kansas City	6,247	4,705	7,109
Omaha	4,115	2,760	4,972
St. Joseph	5,717	5,573	8,290
Milwaukee	3,868	2,649	6,110
Total	86,737	44,295	138,907
	Cut Meats, Lbs.		
	Jan. 31, 1915.	Dec. 31, 1914.	Jan. 31, 1914.
Chicago	162,142,173	114,997,222	112,356,580
Kansas City	43,637,890	31,896,600	32,600,700
Omaha	37,741,067	27,283,670	28,622,282
St. Joseph	26,146,816	23,261,714	24,129,365
Milwaukee	29,337,080	21,771,527	24,751,233
Total	299,023,936	219,180,933	222,460,180

Tankage Disposal Plants

BULLETIN NO. 40.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Strong—Trading More Active—Hogs Firmer—Movement Moderate—Grain Excitement Affects Provisions.

The provision market has shown strong advancing tendency during the past week, partly the result of a lighter movement of hogs, but more specifically due to the strong advance in grain, and the excitement which has accompanied this advance. The rapid rise in feeding values means of course much higher prices for feeding costs and therefore higher prices for hogs. There has been a good deal of speculative buying, and there has also been more evidence of a distinct increase in the demand for provisions in both domestic and foreign trade.

The exports of lard during the past week were the heaviest of the season, amounting to 15,456,000 pounds, while the exports of meats amounted to nearly 15,500,000 pounds. The increase in the exports of meats since November 1, covering the three months, has been in round numbers 27,000,000 pounds, and the exports of lard have increased 13,493,000 pounds. An important portion of the recent exports has been to English markets.

The monthly statement of stocks of hog products at Chicago showed an important increase as expected in all lines and the totals are much in excess of last year. The increase in mess pork for the month was 12,000 barrels and the increase in lard was nearly 40,000 tierces. The increase in short ribs amounted to 10,000,000 pounds and the increase in the total stock of meats was 47,000,000 pounds, and the present total is 50,000,000 pounds in excess of the corresponding time last year. The details of the stocks follow:

	Feb. 1, 1915.	Jan. 1, 1915.	Feb. 2, 1914.
Mess p.k. new, bbls.	49,902	37,780	7,596
M. P. rep'd, bbls.	2,127	2,746	.....
Mess p.k. old, bbls.	9,736	10,506	2,037
Other pork, bbls....	51,560	39,645	42,635
Lard, new, tcs....	48,254	19,741	73,231
Lard, old, tcs....	.....	.....	21,645
Other lard, tcs....	18,536	8,667	17,976
S. R. sides, lbs....	28,185,245	18,283,396	17,234,034
Ex. S. clear sides.	1,744,519	1,639,269	3,122,091
Total meats, lbs....	102,142,173	114,997,222	112,356,590

The movement of hogs at Chicago, during the past month, showed a little decrease compared with December, but the total amount for the month was 976,000 against 766,000 the preceding year. The total since the first of November has been 2,505,906 hogs, against 2,351,990 a year ago. While the receipts have been larger than last year, the shipments from Chicago have been 166,000 less than last year, indicating a material increase in the packing at Chicago, which to an extent explains the large increase in stocks. The average weight was also considerably better, the averages for the three months showing a total of 223.5 pounds per hog, against 212 last year, indicating a corresponding increase in the amount of product.

A great deal of attention is now being directed to the question of food costs this season, compared with last year. With the recent advance in corn at Chicago, the cost of feeding corn has increased to a figure of

12c. to 13c. a bushel over last year, and the increase in the price of other feed stuffs has been proportionate.

On the other hand, the prices for livestock have certainly not been very satisfactory. The average price of hogs this week has been about \$6.80@6.90 per 100, compared with about \$8.55 last year. The prevailing price for hogs is therefore approximately (on the basis of 10 bushels of corn to a 100 pounds of live hog weight) on the basis of 68c. to 70c. corn, while the present prices of May corn would indicate about \$8.30 hogs. This situation, with the fact that the price of other livestock is also disappointingly low compared with feed costs, may result in quite a heavy marketing of hogs, and also a tendency to conserve farm supplies of corn, and sell both. It is a saving to market the corn at the present price, rather than feed hogs.

The packing totals for the week ending January 30 were 778,000, against 681,000 the previous week and 516,000 last year. Since November 1 9,262,000; last year 8,452,000.

LARD.—The market is steady with a quiet local trade. Exports are large and prices are firmly held with the West. City steam, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @11c. nom.; Middle West, \$10.80@10.90 nom.; Western, \$11.40; refined Continent, \$11.65 nom.; South American, \$12.10 nom.; Brazil, kegs, \$13.10; compound lard, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ @8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

PORK.—The market is firm but quiet. Prices are very firmly held. Mess is quoted \$20@21 nom.; clear, \$20@23 nom.; family, \$22@25.

BEEF.—The market is firm, with the position essentially unchanged. Stocks are small and the available stocks for curing limited. Quoted: Family, \$24@25 nom.; mess, \$21@23 nom.; packet, \$23@24 nom.; extra India mess, \$36@38 nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Export information is held back by the Government for 30 days after clearance of vessels, presumably to prevent interference with shipments by warring nations.]

Exports of hog products from New York reported cleared up to January 5, 1915:

BACON.—Bergen, Norway, 556,003 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 50,909 lbs.; Bristol, England, 25,663 lbs.; Cairo, Egypt, 4,436 lbs.; Cardenas, Cuba, 37,403 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 68,689 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 16,617 lbs.; Dedegatch, Turkey, 653 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 96,000 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 2,050 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 38,229 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,000 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 863,281 lbs.; London, England, 23,563 lbs.; Manchester, England, 29,466 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 8,189 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 251,990 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 11,010 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 418 lbs.

HAMS.—Antigua, W. I., 703 lbs.; Bocas del Toro, Panama, 1,003 lbs.; Bristol, England, 26,173 lbs.; Carupano, Venezuela, 997 lbs.; Cayenne French Guiana, 2,887 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11,508 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 754 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 3,918 lbs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 903 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 332,950 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 3,493 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 2,051 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 4,643 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,110 lbs.; La Guayra, Venezuela, 18,958 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 906,767

lbs.; London, England, 34,645 lbs.; Manchester, England, 18,408 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 1,500 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 650 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 4,141 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 901 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 2,904 lbs.

LARD.—Antigua, W. I., 9,455 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 23,377 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 675,529 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 227,381 lbs.; Bristol, England, 427,000 lbs.; Cairo, Egypt, 3,200 lbs.; Cardenas, Cuba, 9,603 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 4,750 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 35,750 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 74,988 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 10,647 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 18,715 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 97,783 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 11,089 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 19,250 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 9,463 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 6,349 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 50,432 lbs.; La Guayra, Venezuela, 80,853 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,031,899 lbs.; London, England, 1,680,086 lbs.; Manchester, England, 1,393,429 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 7,146 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 61,285 lbs.; Port Limon, C. A., 4,209 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 158,861 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 139,470 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 6,362 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 32,944 lbs.; St. Pierre, Quebec, 4,647 lbs.; Singapore, Straits Settlements, 16,666 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 29,538 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 19,046 lbs.

PORK.—Aden, Aden, 20 bbls.; Antigua, W. I., 129 bbls., 11 tcs.; Bergen, Norway, 100 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 161 bbls.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 50 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 60 bbls.; Monrovia, Liberia, 7 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 10 bbls., 12 tcs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 49 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 387 bbls., 55 tcs.; St. Croix, W. I., 6 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 1,000 bbls.; St. Pierre, Quebec, 6 bbls.

PORK HEADS.—Port of Spain, W. I., 90 bbls., 15 tcs.

PORK SNOOTS.—Antigua, W. I., 19 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 7 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 45 bbls.

PORK TAILS.—Colon, Panama, 8 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 25 tcs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 25 tcs.

SAUSAGE.—Bordeaux, France, 500 bxs.; Colon, Panama, 751 bxs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 100 pa.; Port of Spain, W. I., 7 tcs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Export information is held back by the Government for 30 days after clearance of vessels, presumably to prevent interference with shipments by warring nations.]

Exports of beef products from New York reported cleared up to January 5, 1915:

BEEF.—Antigua, W. I., 5 tcs., 50 bbls.; Bergen, Norway, 50 bbls.; Bocas del Toro, Panama, 26 bbls.; Cairo, Egypt, 5 tcs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 27 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 13 bbls., 4 tcs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 28 bbls.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 50 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 7 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 50 tcs.; London, England, 25 tcs.; Marseilles, France, 4,057,859 lbs.; Monrovia, Liberia, 7 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 147 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 12 bbls.; Port Limon, C. A., 25 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 43 bbls., 50 tcs.; Puerto Barrios, C. A., 25 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 150 bbls.

FRESH MEAT.—Colon, Panama, 192,702 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 819 lbs.; London, England, 93,000 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Bergen, Norway, 1,131 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 90 tcs.; Havana, Cuba, 4 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 50 tcs.; London, England, 580 tcs.; St. Johns, N. F., 105 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antigua, W. I., 4,020 lbs.; Belize, British Honduras, 2,500 lbs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 2,400 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,000 lbs.; Port Limon, C. A., 1,800 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 2,500 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 7,700 lbs.

TALLOW.—Cardenas, Cuba, 2,227 lbs.;

Georgetown, British Guiana, 2,035 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 9,208 lbs.; Puerto Barrios, C. A., 6,079 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 22,825 lbs.

TONGUES.—Liverpool, England, 20 bbls.; London, England, 100 pa.; Rotterdam, Holland, 5 bbls.

CANNED MEATS.—Bordeaux, France, 2,582 cs.; Bristol, England, 573 cs.; Cardiff, Wales, 157 pa.; Colon, Panama, 68 cs.; Dedeagatch, Turkey, 18 pa.; Demerara, British Guiana, 20 pa.; Glasgow, Scotland, 173 cs.; Havre, France, 450 pa.; La Guayra, Venezuela, 60 pa.; Liverpool, England, 100 cs.; London, England, 1,948 lbs., 17,621 pa.; Manchester, England, 1,180 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 126 bxs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 200 pa.; Singapore, Strait Settlements, 31 cs.; Tampico, Mexico, 162 cs.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Export information is held back by the Government for 30 days after clearance of vessels, presumably to prevent interference with shipments by warring nations.]

Exports of dairy products from New York reported cleared up to January 5, 1915:

BUTTER.—Cayenne, French Guiana, 4,600 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 5,186 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 2,800 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 10,500 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 568 lbs.; La Guayra, Venezuela, 2,700 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 15,578 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 12,210 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 1,000 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 825 lbs.

EGGS.—Glasgow, Scotland, 1,000 cases; Liverpool, England, 2,468 cases; London, England, 6,072 cases; Santiago, Cuba, 80 cases.

CHEESE.—Colon, Panama, 5,627 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 8,944 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 974 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 115,300 lbs.; London, England, 65,783 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 1,142 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 950 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 5,443 lbs.; St. Croix, W. I., 586 lbs.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, January 28, 1915, as shown by A. L. Russell's report, are as follows:

Cottonseed oil, 4,585 bbls.; bacon and hams, 12,068,875 pounds; beef, 1,552 packages; pork, 621 barrels; lard, 11,044,940 pounds; oil cake, 13,815,300 pounds.

[Owing to the order of the Treasury Department, details of shipments by vessels and destination are withheld for 30 days, but the totals for the week are indicated.]

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to February 5, 1915, show that exports from that country were as follows: To Europe, 49,396 quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 20,839 quarters; to the Continent, 25,474 quarters; to the United States, none.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending January 30, 1915, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 3,140,900 lbs., the average value according to estimates from the manifests being 9 cents per pound. This includes not only the dressed beef, but offal and pieces as well. The previous week's imports totaled 4,437,500 lbs., value averaged at 11½ cents per pound.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign fresh beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled nothing, compared to 6,886 quarters last week and 26,383 quarters two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled nothing, compared to 5,852 sheep and 4,603 lambs last week. There were no arrivals of any kind.

WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, February 3, 1915.—The markets for animal ammoniates have been decidedly more active and very considerable sales have been made for immediate and nearby shipments at prices ranging from about \$2.60 to 2.65 for blood, with producers now generally holding at \$2.67½ for immediate and 5c. higher for March shipment, but we hear of no trading as yet at the outside price. High grade ground tankage has sold from \$2.35 and 10c. up to \$2.40 and 10c., with some reports of still higher prices having been paid for round lots, and producers are now holding at \$2.50 and 10c., buyers not being inclined to pay the full advance as yet. The total volume of business for the past week is said to have been very large, some houses reporting a record-breaking shipping business.

Outside packers' unground tankage has sold from \$2.20 and 10c. up to \$2.25 and 10c. for prompt or near future shipments, but annual contracts are being offered at something less than this figure, and buyers are unwilling to consider them except at a considerably lower price. Air-dried and other rough tankage is still very hard to move, manufacturers finding little use for it under present market conditions. (Complete quotations will be found on page 39.)

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, February 4.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½c. @11¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11¼c. @11¼c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11¼c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12¼@12½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11½@11¼c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8¼@9c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 8½@8¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8¼@8¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8½@8¾c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 8¾@9c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 8¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10@12 lbs. ave., 8c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14½@14¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½@14c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12¼@12½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11¼c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, February 5.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 14½@15½c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 18@20 lbs. ave., 13c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 18@20 lbs. ave., 14c.; city dressed hogs, 10½c.; city dressed pigs, 10½c.; city steam lard, 10½c.

Western prices are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13@13½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½@13c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 12@12½c.; do., 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½@12c.; skinned shoulders, 9½@10c.; Boston butts, 10½@11c.; boneless butts, 11½@12c.; neck ribs, 3@3½c.; spareribs, 8@9c.; lean trimmings, 10½@11c.; regular trimmings, 7½@

8c.; kidneys, 5c.; tails, 6½c.; livers, 2½c.; snouts, 5c.; tenderloins, 21@22c.

Tierce Goods: Pig tongues, 11½@12c.; pig tails, \$20; hogs, 9¾@10c.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, February 5.—The market on chemicals and soap supplies is quoted as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.50@1.60 per 100 lbs., basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.75 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 2¼@2½c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 80c. per 100 lbs. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 95c. per 100 lbs.; talc, 1¼@1½c. per lb.; silic, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, ¾c. per lb. and bbls., 2½c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 8@10c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 6½@7½c. per lb.

Prime palm oil in casks, 9c. per lb.; clarifield palm oil in bbls., 10c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil, 10c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 12c. per lb.; green olive oil, 85@90c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 90c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 8½c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 11½@12½c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 15@16c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 7.35c. per lb.; Soya bean oil, 6@6½c. per lb.; prime city tallow, at 6¼c. per lb.; corn oil, 6.16@6.26c. per lb.

House grease, 5¼@6c. per lb.; brown grease, 5½@5¾c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 10½@11c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5¼c. per lb.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending January 30, 1915, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		
	Week ending Jan. 30, 1915.	Week ending Jan. 31, 1914.	From Nov. 1, '14, to Jan. 30, 1915.
United Kingdom...	200	420	2,882
Continent	135	479	744
So. & Cen. Am. ...	80	435	1,471
West Indies	1,108	1,547	12,253
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	704	6,226
Other countries ..	.....	15	.....
Total	1,523	3,600	23,576

MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom...	10,867,625	8,276,250	103,300,222
Continent	3,884,475	893,875	14,773,038
So. & Cen. Am. ...	65,200	88,000	666,100
West Indies	213,800	382,400	1,323,375
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	62,075
Other countries ..	.....	.....	7,600
Total	15,031,100	9,640,525	120,132,410

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom...	10,064,550	7,222,484	91,250,778
Continent	4,323,130	3,466,934	44,592,910
So. & Cen. Am. ...	241,202	1,077,730	2,467,442
West Indies	806,840	462,500	3,670,560
Br. No. Am. Col.	500	9,755	228,116
Other countries ..	.....	32,250	95,200
Total	15,456,332	12,272,153	142,305,006

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	723	7,899,225	7,215,982
Boston .....	.....	3,157,875	3,190,350
Philadelphia .....	.....	65,000	35,000
New Orleans	500	210,000	912,000
Portland, Me. ....	.....	636,000	531,000
St. John, N. B. ...	.....	3,063,000	3,563,000
Total week	1,523	15,031,100	15,456,332
Previous week ..	3,080	12,388,875	9,188,210
Two weeks ago ..	1,646	11,608,625	12,678,394
Cor. week last y'r	3,600	9,640,525	12,272,153

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '14, to Jan. 30, 1915.	Same time last year.	Changes.
Pork, lbs.	4,715,200	6,393,600	Dec. 1, 1,678,400
Meats, lbs.	120,132,410	91,545,900	Inc. 28,586,510
Lard, lbs.	142,305,006	128,811,986	Inc. 13,493,020

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Rotterdam.	Copenhagen.
Beef, tierces	35sh.	45sh.	75c.	120sh.
Oil Cake	40sh.	40sh.	65c.	65c.
Bacon	35sh.	40sh.	75c.	120sh.
Lard, tierces	35sh.	45sh.	75c.	120sh.
Canned meats	35sh.	40sh.	75c.	120sh.
Butter	70sh.	60sh.	150c.	150sh.
Tallow	35sh.	45sh.	75c.	120sh.
Cottonseed oil	10sh.	50sh.	75c.	120sh.
Pork, barrels	35sh.	45sh.	75c.	120sh.

No rates to Hamburg.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—There were again predictions made that sales were imminent in the local tallow market at the slightly higher basis. The trade was visibly affected by the pronounced excitement in the grain markets and its sympathetic influence in provision circles. The supplies of tallow in the hands of consumers are regarded as light, which led certain interests to dwell on the firm underlying situation.

There were scattered sales of prime city tallow on the basis of 6c. for certain brands, and it was thought that city specials would reach 7c. before the close of the week. Export bids have been received here, but no business has been put through. Sensationally high freight rates were against the consummation of international business, but the mere presence of the inquiry here was of stimulating influence. Further comment was made on the action of the British Government in announcing its absolute control over the exports of various seeds, oils and fats from English possessions, although this embargo of British products was talked of and rather definitely reported last month. The auction sale at London resulted in 352 casks being sold of 432 offered, on a basis of 6d. advance.

Prime city tallow was quoted at 5½ to 6c. nominal in the local market, and city specials at 6½ to 7c.

OLEOSTEARINE.—The market has been rather irregular. Claims that exports were being interfered with, or that there was danger of this because of the more drastic action of the British Government relative to contrabands seemed to check the domestic inquiry. The basis was about 10½c.

OLEO OIL.—The market is firm, with occasional export trade reported. Extras are quoted at New York, 14@14½c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

GREASES.—Prices are very firmly held, but values have changed but little, notwithstanding the general strength of other fats and oils. Quotations are nominal, as follows: Yellow, 5½@6½c. nom.; bone, 5¼@6c. nom.; house, 5½@5½c. nom.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is very firm, due to the light spot stocks and difficulty of getting fresh supplies. Importations are restricted by the necessity of getting a special permit, and as a result business by far has been light. Quoted: Cochin, 15@16c.; arrival, —; Ceylon, 11½c.; shipment, —.

PALM OIL.—The market is very irregular with small transactions, due to the small stocks. Importations under special permit are possible, it is understood, but this makes trading difficult. Prime red spot, 8@8½c.; to arrive, —; Lagos spot, 10@12c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 12; shipment, —.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market remains very quiet, but with values steadily held. For 20 cold test, 96@87c.; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 80@82c.; low grade off yellow, 63c.

CORN OIL.—The market has been strong, with the general advance in all competing oils. Demand has been more active and prices have responded readily to the demand. Prices quoted at \$6.21@6.26 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market shows further strength, with a fairly good demand influenced by the general gain in oil values and the higher markets for competing oils. Spot is quoted at 6¼c.

INDIAN VEGETABLE TALLOW.

The war in Europe has been preventing exports from India of the seed of the *Vateria indica* tree, known also as the piney tallow tree, which produces a substance known as vegetable tallow, which formerly found its chief market in Antwerp, reports Consul Henry D. Baker from Bombay. This tallow is used in the manufacture of candles and of soaps and brings almost the same price as good animal tallow. A firm in Bombay interested in the export of this product, and which desires to have its properties under-

stood by manufacturers in America, has furnished Consul Baker with the following information concerning the same:

It is only of late years that attempts have been made to exploit these seeds and their tallow commercially. The results, however, have been so eminently satisfactory and the prices obtained in Europe for both the seeds and the tallow so favorable that it became evident that the raw product was of exceptional value. This fact has since been confirmed by actual sales of tallow after refining at over £100 (\$486.65) per ton in Europe.

The seed is collected in the form of a husked kernel, which, after removal of the husk, is artificially dried, this process generally resulting in the splitting up of the kernel into three or four pieces. In this form it is ready for export. The kernels after drying and treatment by a solvent process yield an average of 30 per cent. of their weight of a solid tallow, the constitution of which can be referred to in any standard work on oil seeds. This tallow after refining is edible in the highest degree and, from the prices obtained for it, it must also possess some very special properties. It is said to be largely used in the higher branches of confectionery. It is also perfectly constituted for the manufacture of stearin, glycerin and olein, but the fact that it is at the same time edible, and consequently commands a higher figure for this purpose, debars it from use in this branch of manufacture.

The price of the dried kernels f. o. b. Bombay packed in gunny bags would be somewhere about \$46.17 per ton gross. It is said that in New York this vegetable tallow should sell for about 5 cents per pound.

SOURCE OF MEAT IMPORTS.

In its November bulletin the federal Bureau of Animal Industry shows the character and sources of imported meats inspected by the government during the month of November, 1914, and for the eleven months of the year, as follows:

Country of export.	Fresh and refrigerated meats.		Canned and cured meats.	Other products.	Total.
	Beef.	Other.			
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Argentina	13,937,975	712,146	.....	49,494	14,699,615
Australia .....	.....	28,521	115,862	2	144,385
Canada	3,263,160	1,369,599	1,476,921	359,658	6,469,338
Uruguay	789,646	.....	119,049	.....	908,695
Other countries .....	.....	53	64,736	51,356	116,145
Total, November, 1914	17,990,751	2,110,310	1,776,568	460,510	22,338,178
Total, November, 1913	10,476,482	237,338	897,143	269,726	11,820,889
Total, January-November, 1914	231,017,291	34,304,922	28,963,194	6,066,880	300,290,387
Rejected in November, 1914: Beef, 22,227 pounds; mutton, 748 pounds; pork, 5,020 pounds; total, 27,995 pounds.					

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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Government has instructed the Customs Service to withhold all details of exports from the public for 30 days after clearance, so that shipments may not be interfered with by warring nations. This causes the omission of ports of destination in some instances in the following table. Volume of exports and ports of shipment are given, however, as fully as possible under these restrictions.]

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending February 4, 1915, and for the period since September 1, 1914, were as follows:

	Week ending Feb. 4, 1915.	Since Sept. 1, 1914.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Adelaide, Australia	—	2
Auckland, N. Z.	—	60
Barbados, W. I.	—	1,303
Bergen, Norway	—	1,615
Bristol, England	—	25
Buenaventura, Colombia ..	—	33
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	768
Cape Town, Africa	—	838
Cardenas, Cuba	—	156
Cartagena, Colombia	—	5
Christiania, Norway	—	300
Colon, Panama	—	277
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	9,199
Cristobal, Panama	—	320
Demerara, British Guiana ..	—	257
Fredericton, Australia	—	184
Genoa, Italy	—	398
Glasgow, Scotland	—	200
Havana, Cuba	—	566
Havre, France	—	2,675
Hull, England	—	274
Kingston, W. I.	—	335
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	3
Liverpool, England	—	3,078
London, England	—	8,875
Macoria, S. D.	—	42
Manchester, England	—	930
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	81
Marseilles, France	—	285
Matanzas, W. I.	—	15
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	214
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	2,091
Naples, Italy	—	857
Nassau, Bahamas	—	144
Para, Brazil	—	8
Piraeus, Greece	—	130
Ponce, P. R.	—	48
Port Antonio, W. I.	—	24
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	6
Port Limon, C. R.	—	16
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	—	550
Rotterdam, Holland	—	6,305
St. Johns, N. F.	—	1
San Domingo, S. D.	—	98
San Juan, P. R.	—	64
Santiago, Cuba	—	364
Santos, Brazil	—	762
Sydney, Australia	—	10
Trinidad, Island of	—	12
Wellington, N. Z.	—	94
Ports not stated	3,922	148,819
Total	3,922	193,807
From New Orleans—		
Bocas del Toro, Panama	—	202
Christiania, Norway	—	16,445
*Frederickstad, Norway	7,900	7,900
Frontera, Mexico	—	160
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	4,185
*Havana, Cuba	100	1,774
Progreso, Mexico	—	745
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,215
Total	8,000	32,635
From Baltimore—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	185
Rotterdam, Holland	—	281
Total	—	436
From Savannah—		
Aarhus, Denmark	—	566
Glasgow, Scotland	—	264
Liverpool, England	—	1,050
London, England	—	7,185
Manchester, England	—	1,471
Total	—	10,536

From Norfolk and Newport News—

Glasgow, Scotland	—	614
Liverpool, England	—	8,082
London, England	—	130
Ports not stated	634	1,936
Total	634	10,762
From Mobile—		
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	1,900
Total	—	1,900
From all other ports—		
Canada	—	13,405
Mexico (including overland) ..	—	1
Total	—	13,406

Recapitulation—	Week ending Feb. 4, 1915.	Since Sept. 1, 1914.	Same period 1913.
From New York	3,922	193,807	130,055
From New Orleans	8,000	32,635	30,734
From Galveston	—	—	1,361
From Baltimore	—	436	2,675
From Philadelphia	—	—	806
From Savannah	—	10,536	24,383
From Norfolk and Newport News	634	10,762	11,672
From San Francisco	—	55	21
From Mobile	—	1,900	—
From all other ports	—	13,406	30,083
Total	12,556	263,537	231,790

*These figures represent shipments concerning which information is withheld by the government for thirty days.

COTTON OIL SHIPMENTS BLOCKED.

In a mail report from Rotterdam a month or more ago Commercial Agent E. W. Thompson, of the federal government, who is well known in the cottonseed products trade, says concerning cottonseed oil shipments in the war zone:

"The captain of a Norwegian steamer states that his ship was held up at Falmouth for three days, at an expense of \$1,200, because he had on board 800 barrels of cottonseed oil for which there was no declaration showing that it was for Dutch consumption only. The captain cabled his agents in Rotterdam and they made a sworn declaration before the British consul there, who in turn cabled the British authorities at Falmouth, whereupon the ship was released. The status of cottonseed oil is at the moment very puzzling, as it is not listed as absolute or conditional contraband, and yet, apparently, can not get through without a declaration."

OIL MILL SUPTS. TO MEET.

The Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, embracing cottonseed oil mill operating heads all over the South, will hold its annual convention this year at Galveston, Tex., on June 2, 3 and 4. Plans are being made for a big meeting. Questions of more than ordinary importance are to be discussed this year, and Galveston has such attractions as a recreation resort that the attendance is bound to be very large. The convention programme is in charge of Secretary H. E. Wilson, of Wharton, Tex.

BRITISH OIL AND FAT EMBARGO.

The British government has recently issued an order prohibiting the exportation from that country, except to British possessions, of all vegetable oils (except linseed), arachides, coconuts, copra, cottonseed, palm kernels, sesame seed, soya beans, lard and lard imitations, and oleo premier jus.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., February 4.—Crude cottonseed oil, 46c. bid for any shipment; only moderate sales reported in the Southeast.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., February 4.—Crude cottonseed oil easy at 46c.; very light trading. Meal very firm at \$26.50@27, f. o. b. mills. Hulls firmer at \$5, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 4.—Cottonseed oil market strong; prime crude very firm at 47c. Prime 8 per cent. meal strong at \$26.50@27. Hulls firm at \$6.50, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., February 4.—Crude cottonseed oil firm at 45c. bid, 46c. asked, for Texas. Prime meal, 8 per cent., difficult to obtain at \$29, New Orleans; 7½ per cent. meal, \$28 per short ton. Cake higher and scarce. Hulls firm at \$7 loose, \$9.50 sacked, here.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., February 4.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, February, 46c.; refined oil, 49c. for February. Prime cake, per short ton, f. o. b. Galveston, \$27.50; choice, \$28.50.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, February 3.—Since our last report the market has been extremely active. After an early decline of some 10 to 14 points the market again turned strong, and with virtually no reactions moved up some 46 to 62 points, with the nearby deliveries leading. The following high records were established yesterday: February, \$7.20; March, \$7.25; May, \$7.41; July, \$7.60; August, \$7.70, and September, \$7.86. This price for September is higher than the high record of last season. The other deliveries are still below the high records of last season. Today slight reactions were scored from yesterday's high prices.

The advances scored during the past two weeks were influenced to a great extent by the strong grain markets. The lard market also during this time had its effect, same advancing some 80 points. The strong cotton seed and crude oil situation, however, were the real factors. The adverse weather conditions in the South of the past two months has prevented only a light movement of seed to market, and also caused a rapid deterioration in the quality of the seed being held in farmers' hands. Reports received indicate seed reaching market show as high as 50 per cent. damaged seed, or virtually unfit for use, except as fertilizer.

The Western packers were the most aggressive buyers in this country during the past interval. Europe has also been a heavy buyer, notwithstanding the high rate of ocean freight being paid. At the close of the week the outlook is uncertain. While the crude oil situation seems to be stronger than ever, the unsettled grain and lard markets must also be considered. These latter markets may temporarily effect values. The ultimate outcome will, however, be governed by the crude oil situation and the actions of the consuming trade.

	Closing Jan. 20.	High.	Low.	Closing Feb. 3.
Feb. ...	\$6.70 b	\$6.78 a	\$7.20	\$6.58
Mar. ...	6.82 b	6.84 a	7.25	6.70
May ...	7.04 b	7.05 a	7.41	6.90
July ...	7.22 b	7.23 a	7.60	7.12
Aug. ...	7.29 b	7.33 a	7.70	7.24

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Some New High Levels—Grain Speculation Helps Advance—Consumers Cautious—Crude Oil Firm—Seed Market Higher—Cotton Conditions Unchanged.

The violent price changes in the grain markets, most of which were in the shape of substantial advances, played an important role in the recording of new high levels for cottonseed oil. Speculation was increased, and those interests who held oil were confidently awaiting further enhancement of values. Southern people were naturally as bullish as others, although the bulk of the buying power was furnished by local and Western interests.

On the basis of about 46c. for crude oil, there was quite a little selling at the South and the outside demand showed temporary slackening in the New York contract market. There was no evidence of a marked change in sentiment, however. It was argued that ere long the surplus oil lying around would be distributed and further advances would be made. As it was, the list reached a new high basis for the season.

There are authorities in the trade who believed that too much significance was being attached to the mounting grain values and

their connection with cotton oil. The realization was quite general, however, that the maintenance of high wheat, corn and oat prices would lead to very expensive feeding on farms, and in consequence of this hogs would not be marketed so freely, nor at a basis which would be in line with the great numbers on farms.

It was apparent that many interests in the oil market were closely following the fluctuations in lard. It was also plain that the provision market was moving in sympathy with grain. As is well known, the oil trade is interested principally in ascertaining if the compound lard demand is good or bad, and for several weeks there has been a very satisfactory trade, despite the irregularity of the Western lard market. The relative basis of animal lard as compared with its substitute has been in favor of a liberal consumption of the latter for many weeks.

The consuming demand for oil in general has not kept pace with the excitement in the market. Evidently the users of oil realize that they are paying the highest prices of the season, and a price averaging high as compared with other years, despite the greatest production of oil in the history of the trade. The only logical deduction is that the

aggregate consumption is much greater than supposed, and would doubtless be of larger dimensions but for the obstacles confronting the export trade, partly in the nature of procuring adequate freight room at the proper time and uncertain financial conditions.

Crude oil mills have received benefit from the better tone to the market of late and offerings have gradually been absorbed with surprising persistency at each cent advance. The consensus of opinion is that the stubbornness of milling interests had much to do with the ushering in of the attractive values, but it is doubtful if the result could have been accomplished at this period of the season were not the actual consumption and distribution of oil from the South of substantial proportions. At the same time the eager demand for cottonseed and for by-products is a feature of the Southern situation. Seed quotations are above \$31 a ton in the Southeast, although some private dispatches also mention values closer to \$30.

Weather conditions over the South during the recent ten days have been unfavorable for the movement of cotton and cottonseed. Roads have been impassable in sections. There are claims that as soon as these roads are restored to normal condition there will

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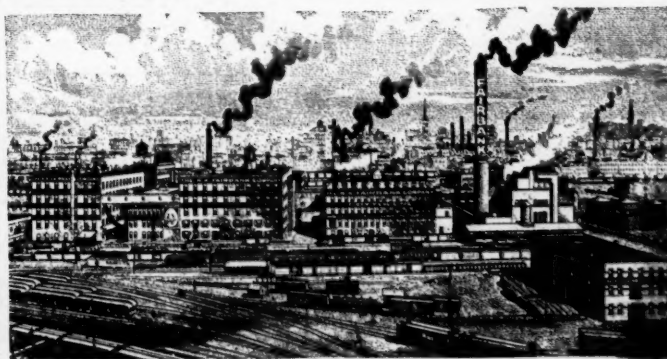
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be freer selling of seed and a consequent decline in the level. Nothing fresh has developed to furnish an idea as to the probable change in the cotton acreage for this coming season, the trade at present believing that the decrease will amount to somewhat over 10 per cent. at least, due to the liberal planting of winter wheat and oats.

Closing prices, Saturday, January 30, 1915.—Spot, \$7@7.05; February, \$7@7.01; March, \$7.05@7.06; April, \$7.13@7.15; May, \$7.19@7.20; June, \$7.28@7.33; July, \$7.38@7.39; August, \$7.45@7.49; September, \$7.55@7.65. Futures closed unchanged to 8 decline. Sales were: February, 500, \$7; March, 1,000, \$7.08@7.06; May, 1,800, \$7.24@7.19; July, 3,100, \$7.43@7.39; August, 200, \$7.50. Total sales, 6,600 bbls. Good off, \$6.75@6.95; off, \$6.60@6.90; reddish off, \$6.45@6.85; winter, \$7.15@8; summer, \$7.10@7.90; prime crude, S. E., \$6 nom.; prime crude, Valley, —; prime crude, Texas, —.

Closing prices, Monday, February 1, 1915.—Spot, \$7@7.10; February, \$7.02@7.08; March, \$7.07@7.10; April, \$7.15@7.20; May, \$7.23@7.24; June, \$7.31@7.41; July, \$7.43@7.44; August, \$7.51@7.53; September, \$7.57@7.65. Futures closed at 2 to 6 advance. Sales were: March, 1,700, \$7.11@7.09; May, 4,000, \$7.29@7.21; July, 3,600, \$7.48@7.42; August, 300, \$7.55@7.52. Total sales, 9,600 bbls. Good off, \$6.75@7.05; off, \$6.70@7; reddish off, \$6.50@6.90; winter, \$7.25@8; summer, \$7.25@8; prime crude, S. E., \$6 nom.; prime crude, Valley, —; prime crude, Texas, —.

Closing prices, Tuesday, February 2, 1915.—Spot, \$7.10@7.25; February, \$7.15@7.25; March, \$7.23@7.25; April, \$7.33@7.38; May, \$7.37@7.39; June, \$7.45@7.52; July, \$7.56@7.57; August, \$7.66@7.67; September, \$7.80@7.83. Futures closed at 13 to 23 advance. Sales were: March, 1,800, \$7.20@7.10; April, 700, \$7.35@7.32; May, 6,600, \$7.41@7.30; July, 8,200, \$7.60@7.50; August, 4,200, \$7.70@7.60; September, 1,400, \$7.86@7.84. Total sales, 23,100 bbls. Good off, \$7@7.20; off, \$6.80@7.15; reddish off, \$6.65@7.10; winter, \$7.25@8; summer, \$7.25@8; prime crude, S. E., \$6.13 nom.; prime crude, Valley, —; prime crude, Texas, —.

Closing prices, Wednesday, February 3, 1915.—Spot, \$7.05@7.25; February, \$7.12@7.15; March, \$7.20@7.21; April, \$7.25@7.29; May, \$7.31@7.32; June, \$7.40@7.42; July, \$7.50@7.51; August, \$7.61@7.62; September, \$7.68@7.75. Futures closed at 3 to 12 decline. Sales were: March, 2,400, \$7.25@7.20; April, 100, \$7.34; May, 4,300, \$7.39@7.31; June, 200, \$7.41@7.40; July, 5,400, \$7.60@7.51; August, 2,200, \$7.69@7.61; September, 400, \$7.80@7.79. Total sales, 15,000 bbls. Good off, \$6.80@7.10; off, \$6.65@7.05; reddish off, \$6.55@7; winter, \$7.30; summer, \$7.30@8; prime crude, S. E., \$6.07@6.13; prime crude, Valley, —; prime crude, Texas, —.

Closing prices, Thursday, February 4, 1915.—Spot, \$7.15@7.23; February, \$7.15@7.20; March, \$7.21@7.22; April, \$7.25@7.29; May, \$7.31@7.32; June, \$7.40@7.45; July, \$7.51@7.52; August, \$7.60@7.61; September, \$7.69@7.70. Futures closed at 3 advance to 1 decline. Sales were: February, 1,000, \$7.15; March, 1,300, \$7.23@7.20; May, 10,900, \$7.34@7.29; July, 11,200, \$7.53@7.50; August, 2,900, \$7.63@7.60; September, 500, \$7.73@7.72. Total sales, 27,800. Good off, \$7.02@7.15; off, \$6.95@7.10; reddish off, \$6.80@7.05; winter, \$7.25@8.25; summer, \$7.25@8.25; prime crude, S. E., \$6.13; prime crude, Valley, —; prime crude, Texas, —.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COTTON OIL CONVENTIONS.

Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, Galveston, Tex., June 2, 3 and 4. Hotel Galvez. H. E. Wilson, secretary, Wharton, Tex.

RESULT OF FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL.

Vice-President J. J. Culbertson of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, who was a delegate to the Foreign Trade Council at St. Louis, says in part in a report to President C. L. Ives concerning the results of this meeting:

At the convention of the Foreign Trade Council at St. Louis last week much attention was given to the matter of the administration shipping bill now before Congress, which was opposed in a paper or two read before the convention, and supported by an able address by Secretary Redfield. He also gave us a splendid exposition of the present condition as relating to the opportunity of the United States in respect to foreign trade.

The prevailing conditions seem to be that while this country has done a large foreign business, which Secretary Redfield expressed in terms as a marvelous work in the face of the conditions prevailing previous to the European war, the preparedness with which our foreign competitors have gone into foreign trade with such countries as we can and hope to do business with, and especially as a result of the present situation in Europe, this country has not been equipped to do that business in the same thorough way as has existed, especially in Germany, and to a great extent in Great Britain.

These delinquencies or weaknesses, if they can be called such, were taken up and discussed, and I think that the very fact that those that are doing foreign trade, and those who desire to do that business fully, realize what their weaknesses are, and appreciate it to the extent of correcting as far as possible these conditions. We can overcome greatly some of the conditions that operate and have been operating against us in the past, especially in view of the present situation, which is a great aid in the development of that trade for this country.

I will briefly say that the weaknesses seem to consist of the following:

First—The general inability on the part of American manufacturers being conversant with the methods and terms of business that South American trade demands, and the general deficiency on our part to understand thoroughly the foreign languages. The remedy for this will be to give special instruction to young men that are engaged in the business sought to be done along the line of the methods employed abroad and the languages used.

Second—The matter of credits which have heretofore been granted by those who have been doing this business, in selling the products on long time and easy terms, which may be contrary to American business methods, and desire to correct such was manifested by the purpose of bringing such closer to American methods. The absence of financial institutions operated by America or through Americans handicaps the financial end of the business. This is being remedied by the operation of a provision of the Federal reserve law which permits establishing of branch banks in foreign countries. One large bank in New York has already taken advantage of this provision, and has established

one or two banks in South America. Various suggestions were made as to how this could be enlarged, all of which I think will lead to a solution of this part of the question.

Third—The matter of ships to carry the products to those countries that heretofore have been relying greatly upon the countries at war for their supplies. Secretary Redfield presented good arguments in favor of the present shipping bill, and the hope of its passage as a means of relief to the present congested conditions at our seaports. With governmental ownership even temporary relief would come, and the present exorbitant rates would be to some extent reduced. Secretary Redfield states that he has offers of sale of British, French and German ships suitable for the purpose for which they are needed.

Altogether, I would say that the convention has resulted in much good. It has indicated the intense interest and desire on the part of those manufacturers who can do export business and the possibilities of such, and the interchange of ideas will, I am sure, lead to the working out of many questions relating to this matter that will benefit our foreign trade, and as a consequence our whole country.

The matter of undue discrimination of the part of foreign countries against our products in taxes and tariffs, the effects of such having been severely felt by our own industries, was not taken up, because I do not think that there was any special industry represented that was affected similar to our own. However, I gave to a group meeting my views of this subject for their consideration.

There were no resolutions presented or adopted, the purpose being to avoid any expression of any special interests. I think that altogether the conditions are decidedly good for our foreign trade at large, and I believe that under proper influences we shall see a large increase in same.

COTTONSEED OIL IN ARGENTINA.

According to Consul General L. J. Keena, Buenos Aires, the use of cottonseed oil in the Argentine is increasing very largely, though not at the expense of olive oil, as is shown by the following import statistics:

Year.	Cottonseed oil.		Olive oil.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	
1909.....	5,393,681.69	38,134,811.38	
1910.....	2,286,169.52	48,807,447.76	
1911.....	7,200,068.87	41,270,276.88	
1912.....	9,619,983.93	60,259,223.76	
1913.....	12,037,506.33	52,702,850.25	

The cottonseed oil as a cheaper oil is used for mixing with the olive oil, and as the population of the Argentine is very largely Italian or Spanish, or of Italian or Spanish descent, it requires oil for cooking. Cottonseed oil is not used to any appreciable extent in the local manufacture of soaps, which latter are made on a basis of animal fats. In general 80 per cent. of the imports of the Argentine enter at Buenos Aires. The proportion of cottonseed oil would in all probability be even higher.

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COTTON OIL MILL EFFICIENCY.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Fort Worth Laboratories.)

Fort Worth, Tex., February 1, 1915.—We give below the average, best and worst results in our analysis of cottonseed products for the month; and in this case without comment, as there is hardly sufficient change to warrant comment. This means that, in gen-

eral, the mills are holding their own in efficiency, but making little improvement. Improvement is hard to make, however, at this season of the year.

The average of the seed is about the same as in previous bulletins, but we have had some very erratic samples, a few running very high in oil and a few running very low in protein. It does not seem from the samples we have had that off or "bolly" seed are always of the same character as regards high or low protein or oil.

In connection with the cake and meal analysis it has occurred to us that the Western mills, at least a considerable number of them, are somewhat at sea in regard to how to get the highest value from their cake. In the Eastern States cake is sold on a basis of certain ammonia or protein content, and the mill makes a consistent effort to give this content and no more.

In Texas, while some of the mills are making 51 per cent. protein and fat cake, and holding close to it, others seem to be taking little note of the fact that their protein and fat is running irregular, and they are possibly giving away 1 to 4 per cent. of these ingredients while they know that, should they run more than one-half per cent. under guarantee, deduction would be made proportionally.

We take it that the Texas State Feed Department ruling has something to do with this condition—it being a well-known fact that to stay within the 9 per cent. fiber guarantee practically all the mills must make a cake running 46 per cent. protein or fat, while the guarantee tag usually reads 43 per cent.

It would seem to us that best financial results would be obtained by deciding whether cake was to be sold "choice" or "prime" under the Texas rules, or as feed under the

feedstuff rules; and then, by regular daily or tri-weekly analyses, see to it that the production of the mill was close to 51 or 55 per cent., as the case may be; or, if desired, to comply with the State feed ruling, that the crude fiber did not run over 9 per cent. At the mill drawing seed from a wide range of territory this regulation can, no doubt in a large part, be accomplished by having a definite knowledge of the character of the seed and milling them in the right proportions.

The cake and meal analysis:

	Average of all samples.	Best average result.	Worst average result.
Moisture	8.40	7.97	6.82
Protein	44.85	46.64	42.15
Oil	6.84	5.20	10.58

The hull analysis shows the following:

	Average of all mills.	Best average result.	Worst average result.
Whole seed and meats .....	.22	.09	3.19
Oil in cleaned hulls ..	.69	.38	.72
Total oil .....	.80	.44	1.55
Loss per ton of seed in excess of stand- ard	\$0.10	.....	\$0.35

The oil analysis runs as follows:

	Average of all mills.	Best average result.	Worst average result.
Refining loss	7.7	6.9	9.7
Color red	6.0	4.7	10.5
Free acid	1.5	.7	2.9

The cold press cottonseed cake analysis average as follows:

	Average of all mills.	Best average result.	Worst average result.
Moisture	9.17	8.83	10.21
Protein	27.69	28.92	25.44
Oil	7.50	7.17	8.09

Cottonseed Products Associations.

INTER STATE COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, C. L. Ives, New Bern, N. C.
Vice-President, J. J. Culbertson, Paris, Tex.
Secretary-Treasurer, Robt. Gibson, Dallas, Texas.

ALABAMA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, T. J. Kidd, Birmingham.
Vice-President, J. W. Radney, Boonoke.
Secretary-Treasurer, C. E. McCord, Prattville.

ARKANSAS COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, E. S. Ready, Helena.
Vice-President, J. P. Faucette, Argenta.
Secretary-Treasurer, P. F. Cleaver, Arkadelphia.

NORTH CAROLINA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

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Vice-President, N. E. Edgerton, Selma.
Secretary, H. A. White, Greenville, N. C.
Treasurer, F. C. Dunn, Kinston, N. C.

GEORGIA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

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Vice-President, E. C. Ponder, Rutledge.
Secretary-Treasurer, E. P. Chivers, Atlanta.

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Vice-President, W. P. Hayne, Boyce.
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MISSISSIPPI COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

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Vice-President, W. H. Madden, Yazoo City.
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Vice-President, F. H. Hendrix, Leesville.
Secretary, B. F. Taylor, Columbia.
Assistant Secretary, W. B. West, Columbia.

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LONDON

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, February 5.—Market steady. Western steam, \$11.30; Middle West, \$10.95@11.05; city steam, 10¾c.; refined Continent, \$11.65; South American, \$12.10; Brazil, kegs, \$13.10; compound, 8@8½c. nom.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, February 5.—Copa fabrique, 105½ fr.; copa edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 78½ fr.; edible, —.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, February 5.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, 170s.; pork, prime mess, 107s. 6d.; shoulders, square, 54s. 6d.; New York, 52s.; picnic, 51s. 6d.; hams, long, 68s.; American cut, 67s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 63s.; long clear, 66s. 6d.; short backs, 59s. 6d.; bellies, clear, 65s. Lard, spot prime, 54s. 9d.; American refined contract, 56s. 1½d. 28-lb. boxes, 57s. Lard (Hamburg), nominal. Tallow, prime city, 35s. 6d.; choice, 36s. 6d. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 88s. Tallow, Australian (at London), 34s. 6d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was quiet, and prices showed a little decline with some selling attributed to stock yards interests.

Steatin.

The market is dull and steady, with oleo quoted at 10½c.

Tallow.

The market was quiet and firm, with city quoted at 6c. and specials at 6½c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was less active, with values somewhat easier with the lower lard market.

Market closed 2 to 6 points lower. Sales, 10,700 bbls. Spot oil, \$7.15@7.20. Crude, Southeast, \$6.07@6.13. Closing quotations on futures: February, \$7.13@7.20; March, \$7.18@7.20; April, \$7.20@7.26; May, \$7.26@7.27; June, \$7.35@7.39; July, \$7.45@7.46; August, \$7.54@7.55; September, \$7.64@7.67; good off oil, \$6.95@7.15; off oil, \$6.80@7.10; red off oil, \$6.78@7.05; winter oil, \$7.25@8.25; summer white oil, \$7.25@8.25.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, February 5.—Hog market slow and 10c. lower. Bulk of prices, \$6.95@7.05; light, \$6.75@7.05; mixed, \$6.80@7.10; heavy, \$6.60@7.10; rough, heavy, \$6.60@6.75; Yorkers, \$7@7.05; pigs, \$5.50@6.50; cattle, weak to 10c. lower; beefs, \$5.70@9.25; cows and heifers, \$3.10@8.15; Texas steers, \$5.10@6.50; Western, \$5.20@7.60. Sheep market slow and 10c. lower; native, \$6.25@7; yearlings, \$7.50@8.30; lambs, \$7.65@9.15; Western, \$7.90@9.20. Sioux City, February 5.—Hogs lower, at \$6.65@6.80.

Buffalo, February 5.—Hogs higher; on sale, 7,200, at \$7.20@7.50.

Kansas City, February 5.—Hogs slow, at \$6.55@6.90.

South Omaha, February 5.—Hogs lower, at \$6.50@6.75.

St. Joseph, February 5.—Hogs lower, at \$6.75@6.85.

Louisville, February 5.—Hogs steady, at \$7.10@7.15.

Indianapolis, February 5.—Hogs lower, at \$6.75@7.10.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, January 30, 1915, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	7,349	30,600	20,265
Swift & Co.	7,601	20,200	26,533
S. & S. Co.	5,180	18,800	9,358
Morris & Co.	5,367	17,000	9,036
G. H. Hammond & Co.	2,512	13,000	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,089	...	...
Anglo-American Prov. Co.	1,037	23,100	...
Western Packing & Provision Co., 13,300 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 10,000 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 10,000 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 6,500 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 5,800 hogs; Miller & Hart, 4,800 hogs; others, 17,000 hogs.			

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,463	11,004	5,550
Fowler Packing Co.	562	...	1,513
S. & S. Co.	1,805	9,057	6,864
Swift & Co.	2,693	8,767	10,222
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,412	8,710	4,650
Morris & Co.	2,050	7,681	4,211
Others	178	1,020	11

Blount, 42 cattle and 4,633 hogs; Hell Packing Co., 672 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 125 cattle and 278 sheep; S. Kraus, 6 cattle; I. Meyer, 122 cattle; New York Butchers, 280 cattle; M. Rice, 2,418 hogs; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 19 cattle and 1,124 hogs; J. Stern & Sons, 98 cattle; United Dressed Beef Co., 82 cattle.

Omaha.*			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,562	9,069	5,390
Swift & Co.	2,621	13,250	14,238
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,355	17,959	12,139
Armour & Co.	1,817	18,890	13,016
Swartz & Co.	...	1,050	...
J. W. Murphy	...	3,277	...
Others	7,804	...	4,772
Lincoln Packing Co., 68 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 19 cattle; Omaha Serum Co., 12 hogs; Lehmer Bros., 93 hogs; John Morrill & Co., 2 cattle.			

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	4,005	7,076	4,245
Swift & Co.	3,631	9,532	4,357
Armour & Co.	3,391	6,898	4,138
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	586	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	664	1,203	...
East Side Packing Co.	212	2,815	...
J. H. Bels Provision Co.	...	1,328	...
Hell Packing Co.	3	154	...
Krey Packing Co.	1	610	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	33	384	30
Sartorius Provision Co.	5	605	...
Luer Bros. Packing Co.	...	147	...

St. Joseph.*			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	1,100	10,332	4,423
Hammond	750	4,967	1,671
Morris & Co.	600	5,002	960
United Dressed Beef Co.	177	...	...
Dold Packing Co.	...	723	...
Others	...	1,302	...

*Incomplete.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO FEBRUARY 1, 1915.

	Beeves.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
New York	2,203	2,645	4,234	6,009
Jersey City	4,227	2,320	7,325	26,319
Central Union	2,134	469	11,192	89
Totals	8,564	5,434	23,751	32,507
Totals last week	6,002	4,210	13,882	31,997

DEATH OF C. A. HAYES.

C. A. Hayes, treasurer of the Capital City Dairy Company, of Columbus, O., and a man very well known and popular in the trade, died last week at his home at Columbus at the age of 42. His death was due to blood-poisoning caused by an accident. He leaves a widow and three children. His funeral was one of the most largely attended on record in Columbus.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	11,000	1,000
Kansas City	200	1,200	...
Omaha	200	12,000	2,300
St. Louis	600	15,000	...
St. Joseph	600	6,000	500
Sioux City	300	11,000	100
St. Paul	200	3,900	50
Oklahoma City	100	700	...
Fort Worth	200	600	...
Milwaukee	50	2,500	...
Denver	300	...	300
Louisville	150	852	...
Cudahy	...	1,500	...
Wichita	...	586	...
Indianapolis	400	12,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	2,000	...
Cincinnati	100	4,200	100
Buffalo	150	11,500	4,000
Cleveland	60	2,000	1,000
New York	319	1,145	1,275
Toronto, Canada	121	...	15

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1915.

Chicago	6,000	29,500	12,000
Kansas City	22,000	21,000	11,000
Omaha	6,000	11,000	17,000
St. Louis	9,400	13,000	1,800
St. Joseph	4,500	12,000	1,000
Sioux City	3,500	9,000	2,000
St. Paul	2,200	17,000	2,000
Oklahoma City	1,400	1,600	1,000
Fort Worth	3,900	2,000	1,300
Milwaukee	...	1,200	...
Denver	1,000	2,100	400
Louisville	1,300	5,220	200
Wichita	...	601	...
Indianapolis	1,150	10,000	...
Pittsburgh	1,800	14,000	4,000
Cincinnati	2,200	12,586	100
Buffalo	3,500	3,200	20,000
Cleveland	800	5,000	6,000
New York	3,330	10,237	5,589
Toronto, Canada	1,894	300	317

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1915.

Chicago	1,000	10,000	5,000
Kansas City	11,000	21,000	9,000
Omaha	2,000	3,500	5,000
St. Louis	1,000	20,000	1,400
St. Joseph	2,300	8,500	2,500
Sioux City	200	700	1,500
St. Paul	400	6,200	300
Oklahoma City	1,100	3,200	500
Fort Worth	3,000	2,000	400
Milwaukee	50	400	...
Denver	500	2,500	1,800
Louisville	100	495	50
Indianapolis	700	10,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	5,000	500
Cincinnati	...	3,220	...
Buffalo	400	20,000	4,000
Cleveland	60	1,000	1,600
New York	567	1,142	1,545

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1915.

Chicago	4,000	16,000	8,000
Kansas City	6,000	10,000	10,000
Omaha	4,600	4,000	12,700
St. Louis	3,700	9,000	3,000
St. Joseph	2,500	7,000	7,500
Sioux City	1,400	7,000	500
St. Paul	1,200	7,200	3,600
Fort Worth	3,500	200	...
Milwaukee	...	580	...
Toledo	1,200	6,000	500
Louisville	200	1,069	...
Wichita	...	285	...
Indianapolis	...	10,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	4,000	...
Cincinnati	...	5,955	...
Buffalo	650	14,000	5,000
Cleveland	60	2,000	...
New York	1,506	6,756	3,420
Toronto, Canada	384	441	40

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1915.

Chicago	4,500	23,000	10,000
Kansas City	3,000	14,000	8,000
Omaha	6,000	14,000	23,000
St. Louis	3,500	10,000	2,500
St. Joseph	2,000	15,000	2,000
Sioux City	...	11,000	...
St. Paul	...	11,000	...
Oklahoma City	900	1,200	...
Fort Worth	3,000	1,500	600
Louisville	...	2,164	...
Wichita	...	772	...
Indianapolis	...	6,000	...
Cincinnati	700	3,987	...
Buffalo	400	8,000	2,400
Cleveland	...	1,000	...
New York	926	1,471	2,700

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1915.

Chicago	4,000	23,000	10,000
Kansas City	1,500	9,000	3,000
Omaha	1,000	14,000	7,500
St. Louis	800	11,500	2,700
St. Joseph	600	11,800	1,000
Sioux City	500	2,000	500
Fort Worth	2,000	1,800	...
Oklahoma City	500	2,500	...

Packaging, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The packer market is quiet. Tanners are cautious and buy only for immediate needs. Packers are closely sold up and in a position to demand higher prices if hides are demanded in advance of the slaughter. Higher prices are freely predicted by sellers, although the take off is declining in quality every week. Country hides hold firm. Sales for immediate delivery keep dealers well sold up.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Only a limited amount of business was done in packer hides in the period under review. Tanners seem to want goods for immediate delivery, and do not desire to speculate on the future. Killers are sold up very close, and ahead, on most all grades of packer hides at strong rates. For this reason they generally demand higher figures on next business and are not pressing any lots on the market. The general tone to the situation is one of strength. Killers do not look for any lower rates throughout the winter months. Spread native steers received no attention in this market. There were several inquiries around lately but no sales were reported beyond a couple of cars of current kill at 23c. with seconds included and lot to be grubbed in the regular way. Some local killers ask 24c. for January to June stuck throat spreadies and 23c. for cut throats with bids at 22½c. and 23c. refused for them. Native steers were not sold in the period under review. Available stocks are moderate and 23½@24c. is generally asked for this grade of hides. Last sales were at 23½c. Heavy Texas steers were traded in at the new rate of 20½c. for about 2,500 January and February slaughter. No lights or extreme lights were included in this movement. These weights of hides are considered nominal at 20c. asked and last paid. Butt branded steers brought the former sale figure of 21c. involving two cars of December slaughter for immediate delivery. Colorado steers were quiet. This selection has not sold for some time past. Last sales were at 19½c. Killers ask 20c. firmly for January hides. Branded cows were dull. This grade of hides has been sold to date by all killers except one, and he asks 20½c. for business. Prior sales were effected at 20c. Heavy native cows brought 23½c., a new rate for about 6,000 January hides. More are offered at that rate. Light native cows did not sell. There were some inquiries in the market for this weight of hides of February production. Killers who had such salting demanded up to 24c. for their kill. Last sales were effected at 23c. Native bulls were quiet. There were numerous inquiries in the market for them at 18c. in salting through June from January. Killers had to refuse such offers, as they were only willing to book January, February and March kill at that figure. Available stocks are small, several packers having already sold to June at 18c. Branded bulls remained dull. Values are entirely nominal at 16@17c., as to salting and slaughtering point. Last sales were at 16½c. for Oklahoma kill.

Later.—Stocks are limited and held above buyers' ideas of values. One car of December butt brands sold at 21c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—A fair amount of activity was reported in country hides in the period under review, but the situation lacked snap. Sales were usually in odd car lots and immediate deliveries were usually specified. Local dealers have sold as far ahead as they care to go under existing circumstances. Prices are high in the originating sections and some difficulty is experienced in gathering hides for specified shipment. Heavy steers were not moved. This selection is considered

worth the buff rate, or 20c. Available stocks are small. Heavy cows sold at 19½c. for two cars for prompt shipment. Most holders consider heavy cows worth as much as bulls and therefore talk 20c. for their relatively small stocks. Bulls were sold at 20c. for one car of local goods. A car of Michigan bulls brought 20½c. There was an unconfirmed rumor going around the market in the early days of the week that 6,000 bulls sold at 20½c. The closest investigation failed to reveal a seller for any bulls at such a price. Some dealers are asking 20½c. for this weight of hides, especially for stock running back to free of grub season. No number two bulls were sold alone. These are quoted at 19c. last paid. The situation in the originating sections is steady in a range of 19½@20c. paid delivered Chicago basis for all weights of seasonable hides as to quality. Extremes sold at 20½c. for a car of local goods without restrictions as to seconds, grubs or hair and another car of choice local hides brought 21c. Bids at 20½c. were refused for Michigan extremes of choice quality. The local market on current receipts is quoted at 20½c. for business. Branded hides were quiet. Country lots are quoted in a range of 16@17c. flat, as to quality, and country packer branded hides range up to 19c. asked and paid for best lots containing a large percentage of steers. Bulls sold at 15½c. for three cars of seasonable goods in packed condition and one car in bundle condition brought 15¾c. Dealers are now demanding 15¾c. firmly for further business, and have meager supplies available for sale. Country packer bulls are quoted at 16@17c. asked, as to quality.

Later.—The market is quiet. Hides for immediate shipment are wanted but not always available. Bulls were sold recently at 20c. and extremes at 20½c.

CALFSKINS sold at 23½c. for a car of first salted Chicago city skins. Collectors are talking up to 24c. for further business. Outside city skins sold at 22½c. for one car. Collectors are now talking 23c. for outside city and country varieties. Country skins are quiet at 21c. nominal; packers last sold at 25c., but the remaining unsold stocks are held firmly at 26c. for January forward slaughter. Deacons quoted at 95c.@\$1.05 and light calf at \$1.15@1.25 asked; inside prices nearer the market. Kipskins were slow in this market. Collectors seem to sense a firmer undertone on account of increased activity in calfskins. Country kips are quoted nominally at 20½c.; cities are quoted at 21½c. with some outside cities selling at 21c. this week. Packer skins last sold at 23c., but with the advances in light cows recently, sellers are asking up to 24c. for the kips.

HORSEHIDES continue slow in the West, but it is said Eastern buyers are operating on a strong plane of values for choice lots of hides. Available stocks are ample and most of them run back into the summer hair season. Country run of hides quoted at \$5@5.50 for business; cities range up to \$6. and some buyers say they have paid as high as \$6.25 for choice lots. Seconds are quoted at \$1 less; ponies and glues at \$1.50@2 and coltskins at 50@75c. asked.

HOGSKINS continue moderately active as far as the limited supplies will permit at 55@70c. for the regular country collection with the rejected pigs and glues out at half price.

SHEEP PELTS.—Packer sheep and lambskins of current slaughter last sold at \$1.85@1.90. The outside is now firmly asked for all stocks which are moderate. Outside packer skins range up to \$1.80 and country skins average \$1@1.50, as to quality. Dry Western pelts are quiet at 16@17½c. asked; outside for the best Montana descriptions. Later packer sheep and lambskins brought \$1.90 for same quality that sold for \$1.85 recently.

Kansas City.

The total trading for the week figures up only 2,500, the smallest week since the week December 14-19, when the trading was around 15,000. Native steers were generally held at

23½c. All of the packers are beginning to show an accumulation of Januarys. All of the packers are still accumulating some butt brands, of which some run back into late November and December. The packers feel that 21c. is cheap enough for this selection compared with native steers at 23½c. Texas steers, 2,500 January, possibly including a few early February, all heavy, were sold at 20½c., which is the first time this price has been paid since last September, as the market dropped off to around 19½c. to 20c. in October and November, and then worked back to 20c. during December and January. Packers are generally holding Colorados at 20c., although the bulk of the previous trading was at 19½c. We reported last week the trading in heavy cows at 23½c., which others are only catching on to this week. The situation is now cleaned up to February 1, with the possible exception of one packer, who may still have a few January which they are not overly anxious to dispose of even at 23½c. All packers except one cleaned up to February 1 in light native cows. This packer is offering a few late January, nominally talking 24c. Only one packer has any branded cows to speak of, and is talking 20½c. for November-December-January. Two packers still have January-February-March native bulls, and are inclined to hold for 18c., but have not succeeded in selling at this price. Branded bulls are quotable at 16½c. for northern and 17c. for southern points of current takeoff.

Boston.

The market in western hides is stronger than ever. Ohio buffs are quoted 20½@21c. and extremes at 21@21½c. with sales. Trading is moderate and the market keeps strong without any assistance. Calfskin prices are nominal in the absence of actual sales. The market is slack with but few inquiries and tanners in general showing little interest. There are only a few offerings and arrivals will not increase until March. Small offerings of foreign calf are made from time to time, but the high freight rates restrict business. Dutch countries are offered at 19c. Reported Swedish calf 6½ pound average per skin, selling at 24c.; Norwegian dry, 26 to 28 pounds average per dozen, at 52c.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Fair receipts. Large sales of Bogotas were made aggregating over 22,000 on a basis of 32½c.; 14,000 Central Americans brought 31½c.; 1,000 West Indies, 32c.; La Guayras brought 32c.; 9,000 Puerto Cabellos, 32c.; 4,000 Central Americans, 31½c., besides which there were imported for tanners' account close to 120,000 dry Buenos Ayres. Late receipts were 8,000 Bogotas, 30,000 Buenos Ayres, calf, 72,000 wet and 73,000 dry Buenos Ayres. It is reported that 5,000 Frigorifico cows sold at 23c.; 16,000 Coast Mexicans also sold.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—Packers are asking 23½c. for spready natives. Native steers and cows quoted at 22½c.; native bulls, 17½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Pennsylvania buffs quoted at 20½c.; extremes, 21c. The market dull.

CALFSKINS.—Quiet, with market unchanged on a basis of \$1.72½, \$2.45½ and \$2.85 for New York Cities.

HIDES AND SKINS FROM CHILE.

United States' imports of hides and skins from Chile are inconsiderable, their value in the fiscal year 1913 having been only \$6,054. Commercial Attache Verne L. Havens, who is stationed at Santiago, reports that an American concern doing business in Chile, and which is taking Chilean hides in payment for American goods, desires to obtain full information about marketing the former in the United States. Communications on the subject may be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, February 3.

Country-wide publicity of the closing of the so-called "open area" of the Stock Yards in Chicago a week ago for the purpose of complying with the Federal Government's order to clean and disinfect the same has resulted in greatly curtailed receipts; in fact, on Monday we had only 6,550 cattle, 756 on Tuesday and estimated receipts of 4,000 on Wednesday. As a consequence of the meager supply of cattle we have had a sharp upturn in the trade, and values are 35@50c. above the low spot in the market a week ago. There is no doubt it is quite an accumulation of cattle that owners are anxious to dispose of. Also the advancing corn market is another "bearish" argument, and all things considered we look for rather liberal receipts during the next twenty to thirty days, and especially within a week or ten days after the so-called "free" area of the yards is opened for business again.

The butcher stuff market, because of the very meager receipts, has shown a sharp recovery, values of cows and heifers being anywhere from 35@50c. higher than the low spot in the trade a week ago. While bulls show 10@20c. advance, they nevertheless are meeting with a very restricted outlet, and the better grades, such as fat butcher bulls and the heavy bulls that ordinarily sell to good advantage for Eastern shipment are now selling low as compared with the price of bolognas, and at the present time bulls weighing over 1,500 lbs. have to be choice fat to bring much over 6c. a pound. The light run of cattle has afforded relief to the congested beef channels of the past few weeks, and should result in a pretty good market, even after the free area of the yards again resumes business.

Hog receipts have been cut to such meager proportions that we have had a sharp upturn in the hog trade. For instance, a week ago today the bulk of the hogs sold from \$6.45@6.55 per cwt., while today the bulk sold from \$7.05@7.20, with the top \$7.25, and this sharp advance in the market is likely to result in a free marketward movement of hogs within the next week or 10 days. While we think the Eastern shippers will again be permitted to enter the trade as soon as the so-called free area of the yards is opened for business, which will mean a decided broadening in the demand, yet there will be an accumulation of hogs that will have to be worked off, and the chances are it will not be many days before some reaction in the market takes place.

With a steadily advancing market in sheep and lambs since the opening of the week, Wednesday's values bid fair to show an upturn of 40@60c. per cwt. as compared with last week's close. This sharp advance has been brought about largely by the lightly supplied market, receipts being cut down jointly from bad weather conditions and fear on the part of feeders that sales in the quarantine division are made to a disadvantage. New complications are coming into the situation almost daily, and it is pretty hard to offer an intelligent prediction as to what the future has in store, but no doubt the government and State officials are gradually stamping out the plague, and we will likely have a return to normal conditions throughout the country within a very short time. In the mean time, supplies in the hands of feeders are without question smaller than they have been for several years at this time, and a high average range of values from now on seems assured. We quote: Good to choice lambs, \$9@9.35; poor to medium, \$8@8.50; culls, \$6.75@7.50; good to choice light yearlings, \$7.85@8.15; poor to medium and heavy yearlings, \$7@7.50; good to choice wethers, \$6.85@7; good to prime fed ewes, \$6.30@6.50; good to choice native ewes, \$6.25@6.40; poor to medium, \$5.50@6; culls, \$4@4.50. Nothing yet allowed to leave this market on breeding or feeding account.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, February 2, "Slow and weak" were words used to describe the cattle market today. In the case of stockers and feeders "demoralized" was sometimes substituted. Foot-and-mouth disease embargoes at Eastern markets, quarantines established in southern Kansas counties, and action of Oklahoma in quarantining against all cattle except from Texas and New Mexico have unsettled the trade this week. Bad beef outlet is given as reason for lower bids from both packer and order buyers. Some heavy native steers sold at \$8.00 today, choice quality and finish, good steers at \$7.70, medium and low grade steers at \$6.50@7.50, medium cows at \$5.75@6.25, good to choice cows at \$6.50@7. Fresh supply today is 11,000 head, following 22,000 yesterday. Yesterday's run was heaviest for any day in February on record here. Quarantine receipts are almost a minus quantity, 3 cars today, 37 cars yesterday, steers at \$5.75@7.

Hog trade took on a new impetus today; most sales 10c. higher; some of the closing sales 15c. higher. A long list of sales were made at \$6.90, which figure was the top price till late, when \$6.95 was paid, practically everything selling within the narrow range of 10c. Receipts today were 21,000 head, following the same number Monday. Packers here continue to bring in trainloads of hogs from surrounding markets, bought at lower prices than are being paid here. Fresh pork is selling at a price low enough to make it popular, and liberal runs of hogs can be handled around present prices.

Sheep and lambs advanced 10@20c. today, and 10@15c. yesterday, which puts prices 40@50c. above a week ago. Early sales of choice lambs were made at \$8.85@8.90 today, late sales reached \$8.95, medium ewes \$6.25, choice ewes worth \$6.50, yearlings \$7.70. Receipts are running light at all the markets, and must so continue till northern Colorado gets to moving good, a week or two hence, and even then the supply cannot become burdensome here.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., February 3. Cattle receipts for the week amount to 24,500, which includes 4,800 Southern. The market has been an uneven affair, and is ruling considerably lower than at the close of last week. The foot-and-mouth quarantine conditions obtaining at Chicago has resulted in quite a few shipments of beef steers from territory west of the Mississippi River being sent to this market, which heretofore have gone to the Union Stock Yards. This movement had the effect of giving us a larger per cent. of heavy cattle than usual, but they were absorbed, and the market has held to just about the same basis as the other markets. Prime beef steers are worth from \$9@9.25, the bulk going to scale at from \$7.75@8.50. The supply of butcher cattle is of a rather generous volume, especially in heifers, but quality has been lacking. Choice heifers are quoted up to \$8.25, the bulk going to scale between \$7@8. Choice cows can be good enough to bring \$7.50, although the top sales on the heavy kinds were from \$6.75@7.25, and the bulk of the sales range from \$5.25@6.25. There have been very few good heavy cattle on the quarantine side. Several strings of steers, light weight and poor quality, sold between \$6@6.40. The top for the week was made today on some Oklahoma fed steers averaging around 1,050 lbs., which sold at \$7.50. Weather conditions have held back quite a few shipments on this side of the market. They will be moving in greater volume in the very near future.

The hog receipts for the week are very heavy, amounting to 115,500. Monday was the largest day in the history of the Yards,

when we received 32,188 hogs. Regardless of the heavy run the movement has been active, and the market has been practically on the same basis as at the close of last week. It broke a little on Monday and Tuesday, but has today regained the loss. Light hogs topped the market at \$7.10@7.20; mixed and butchers are quoted at \$6.90@7.15, while good heavy hogs range from \$6.95@7.10. The bulk of all sales \$6.95@7.15. The order buying trade is more than ordinarily in evidence, and heavy shipments of hogs to outside slaughterers are being made each day.

The receipts of sheep for the week amount to 10,200 head. The market has shown a steady advance for the entire week, and is today on a higher basis than for some months past. Nebraska and Wyoming lambs averaging between 73 and 83 lbs. brought \$9.25 today. They were excellent in quality, as well as fat. Nebraska ewes averaging from 101 to 108 lbs. brought \$6.50. There were a number of cars of these offerings, and more could have been sold at the same figure. Yearlings are going to scale as high as \$7.75 for the best grades. There are very few of these on the market. With light receipts clearances in the sheep department have been excellent.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., February 2.

January cattle receipts were 81,331 head, or about 1,500 short of a year ago and the smallest January run of cattle in over ten years. The market of late has been nervous and unsettled and the trend of values has been unmistakably downward. Corn belt feeders are rushing their short-fed and half-fatted cattle to market in order to get away from the high feed bill, and with the Eastern beef markets unsatisfactory the undertone to the trade has been decidedly bearish most of the time. Transfer of shipping orders from Chicago to the West on account of the foot-and-mouth trouble, infused a little life and strength into the local trade last week, but the strength did not last, and in spite of reduced receipts the market is rather weak than otherwise at present. Good to choice beefs are selling around \$7.75@8.25, the bulk of the fair to good 1,050 to 1,300-pound beefs selling at \$7.35@7.75, and the common

(Continued on page 41.)

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending January 30, 1915:

CATTLE.

Chicago	34,397
Kansas City	12,254
Omaha	11,234
St. Joseph	3,077
Cudahy	350
Sioux City	350
New York and Jersey City	6,321
Fort Worth	8,564
Philadelphia	3,691
Pittsburgh	2,677
Denver	1,191
Oklahoma City	722
Cincinnati	2,071
	2,650

HOGS.

Chicago	167,520
Kansas City	55,620
Omaha	68,519
St. Joseph	27,079
Cudahy	30,640
Sioux City	52,268
Ottumwa	14,900
Cedar Rapids	19,355
New York and Jersey City	32,507
Fort Worth	8,804
Philadelphia	8,142
Pittsburgh	9,322
Denver	6,511
Oklahoma City	13,231
Cincinnati	18,410

SHEEP.

Chicago	65,407
Kansas City	33,148
Omaha	49,275
St. Joseph	14,992
Cudahy	377
Sioux City	6,470
New York and Jersey City	23,751
Fort Worth	1,843
Philadelphia	8,151
Pittsburgh	1,865
Denver	2,665
Oklahoma City	395

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Wilmington, Del.—The Columbia Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000, to manufacture ice.

Charlotte, N. C.—The C. P. Dairy Company has been incorporated by F. C. Pharr, John W. Berryhill and E. B. Moore. Capital stock, \$25,000.

Faribault, Minn.—The organization of an ice company which will be incorporated for \$10,000 is being planned by labor unions of Faribault.

Thomasville, Ga.—The Thomasville Ice Company, incorporated by J. H. Flowers and W. H. Flowers, to manufacture ice cream and beverages.

Columbia, S. C.—The Carolina Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000. The incorporators are: Frank G. Tompkins and T. M. Phifer.

Provincetown, Mass.—The Colonial Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by J. Paine and A. P. Hannum, of Provincetown.

St. Louis, Mo.—C. Du Bois, W. R. Zirkman and R. H. Krummenschlager are the incorporators of the Consumers' Dairy and Farm Company. Capital stock, \$30,000.

Cleveland, Okla.—B. B. Lawton, Frank Hancock and H. G. Bartenshaw, all of Nowata, Okla., have incorporated the Imperial Ice Company with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Somerville, N. J.—H. E. Coffin and A. W. Coffin, of Somerville, are the incorporators of the H. E. Coffin Company, to deal in food, farm and dairy products. Capital stock, \$125,000.

Winslow, N. J.—The Winslow Dairy and Fruit Farms has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 to deal in fruits, farm and dairy products. The incorporators are: E. Roberts, W. A. Robinson and A. M. McNutt.

Wilmington, Del.—The Eastern Fish Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000, to catch, refrigerate, pack and can fish of all kinds. F. D. Buck, L. H. Lefferts and M. L. Harty are the incorporators.

ICE NOTES.

Newberry, Fla.—Cheves Bros. will build a cold storage plant for meat.

Tampa, Fla.—M. Geraci is having a cold storage plant erected at this point.

Fergus Falls, Minn.—The brewery at Fergus Falls will put in an ice factory.

Farmington, W. Va.—An ice and bottling plant is being installed by A. V. Lynch.

Decatur, Ala.—The ice plant of the Decatur Ice and Coal Company is to be enlarged.

Rock Island, Ill.—Fire destroyed the plant of the Rock Island Artificial Ice Company.

Savannah, Ga.—A dairy farm will be established on Water Road by Enslow Hoagland.

Kresgeville, Pa.—The Kresgeville Creamery has been destroyed by fire with a loss of \$3,000.

Ocella, Ga.—The Chamber of Commerce is considering the establishment of a cold storage plant.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—An artificial ice plant is now being installed by the Hubbard Ice Company.

Dayton, Ohio.—The Peckham Coal and Ice Company, of Troy, Ohio, will erect an ice plant at Troy.

Lima, Ohio.—The Lima Ice & Coal Company are making extensive alterations to their present plant.

Traverse City, Mich.—The Grand Traverse Fruit and Produce Company will build a large cold storage plant here.

Chicago, Ill.—Fire damaged the Mutual Brewing Company's plant at 3324 22nd street. Origin and loss unknown.

Shamokin, Pa.—It is reported that a big cold storage plant will be erected in Shamokin by a number of New York capitalists.

Laurel, Miss.—An artificial ice plant will be erected at Laurel by J. G. Repsher, of Meridian. A site has been secured on the N. O. & N. E. Ry.

Memphis, Tenn.—B. G. Less, president of the Bohlman-Huse Coal and Ice Company, 308 Court avenue, is contemplating the erection of an ice storage plant.

Staunton, Va.—A cold storage plant, to have a capacity of 40,000 barrels of apples, and to cost about \$50,000, will be constructed by the Staunton Business League at Staunton.

Butte, Mont.—Postmaster Malcolm Gillis has forwarded a request to Washington for the installation of a cold storage plant at the local postoffice for operation during the summer months.

Marshall, Tex.—Improvements and additions to double the capacity of the ice plant of the Marshall Electric, Ice and Traction Company will be made. It is estimated the cost will be \$75,000.

Laurel, Miss.—An ice plant is to be erected in Laurel by the Laurel Light & Railway Company. The plant will have a daily capacity of 60 tons of ice. Work on the new plant will commence at once.

Charlotte, N. C.—The C. P. Dairy Company, which has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000, has purchased the Berryhill Dairy on West 5th street, and contemplate making improvements and additions.

Charlottesville, Va.—The Virginia Ice Manufacturers' Association has been formed by the ice manufacturers of the State of Virginia. The following officers were elected: M. C. Elliott, of the Charlottesville Ice Company, president; E. H. Stumpf, vice-president; E. C. Ivey, second vice-president; Harry Hammond, secretary and treasurer.

REFRIGERATOR CAR FREIGHT RULES.

Radical changes in demurrage charges on refrigerator cars, which meet with the approval of several large shippers' associations, have just been put into effect by the railroads. The change consists of raising the daily demurrage rate after the fifth day to \$3 a day for the sixth, seventh and eighth days and \$5 for the ninth and tenth days, as against the old charge of \$1 a day.

The new demurrage rates are expected to bring about a stoppage of the delay in unloading cars, and, while the railroads will not benefit to any great extent by the additional income due to the increases, it is expected that receivers of freight in refrigerator cars will unload their freight more promptly and thereby enable the railroads to increase the earning power of their equipment.

Endorsement of the new tariff has been made by the National Poultry, Butter and Egg Association, Western Fruit Jobbers' Association, North Pacific Fruit Distributors and the New York State Cold Storage Association.

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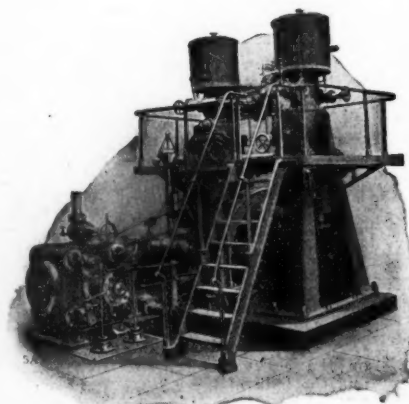
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CINCINNATI: Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.
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HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
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LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse, Kentucky Consumers Oil Co.

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NEWARK: American Oil & Supply Co.
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PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.
PORTLAND: Northwestern Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pillsbury-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: B. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.; R. Zuck, Jr.
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

OUR NATIONAL POLICY ABROAD.

(Continued from page 16.)

to violate it is unhesitatingly suppressed, even at the cost of life.

Now ought there to be any question that a citizen investing in the instrumentalities of trade in foreign lands, purchasing property and securities and making contracts in the furtherance of our commerce, or even in building up a good-will for his particular goods and business in some other part of the world, should not be promptly protected in his rights in case they should be threatened through failure of government, injustice, oppression or confiscation? Is there any hope that this work abroad will ever be carried on, under competitive conditions, unless there is certainty of such protection?

These questions do not concern us so much as to our trade in Europe and the more advanced countries of South America, but there is a large section of the world where they are vitally significant. In the Orient, in the Caribbean, in the northern part of South America, in Mexico, we have the opportunity to do great constructive work, and by so doing win a place of our own in the future commerce of those lands, just as England did in India or the Argentine, under even more difficult conditions.

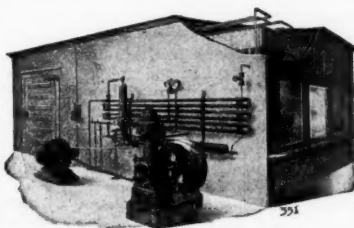
The uncertainty of protection stands squarely in the way. If you want to do anything in these countries, the standing advice is to "get under the English, French, or German flag." As long as a question can be raised as to the property rights of Americans in respect to investments made outside of the territory of the United States, our foreign commerce will languish. Nothing beyond sporadic efforts will be made. Capital and the life efforts of many men are required.

Capital is timid, and naturally wants to stay at home. It can only be coaxed over the border. Men will not risk their life work and hope of reward upon uncertainties. No broad and comprehensive campaign will be possible without the same certainty of support and protection that is afforded by the foreign offices of every world power but our own.

This defect in our foreign policy can only be remedied by a wider and clearer understanding of the whole question and the resultant action of public opinion. What we need is a settled and dependable policy, and under our form of government no policy can be constant unless based upon a compelling public opinion. That we have wise and courageous men at the head of our government does not suffice. Four years is as a day in the life of a nation, and effort is wasted as long as it is possible to have one foreign policy on March 3 and another on March 4.

Furthermore, our public men are necessarily limited in their activities by how far the country can be induced to follow them, and we must recognize that limitation. You need not talk to more than a half-dozen men on this subject before being confronted with such questions as "Are we going to send good Americans into foreign countries to be shot just to protect somebody's investment?"

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



40% of all the Refrigerating Machines sold each year in the United States and Canada, are

YORK MACHINES

Among our recent installations are the following:

Ed. F. Fleckenstein, Jersey City, N. J.
Defender Market, New York City.
Coyne Brothers, Chicago, Ill.
Emil Sieloff, St. Louis, Mo.
F. C. Jones Co., Vancouver, Wash.

Such representative concerns, you may be sure, were convinced of the merits of YORK Machines, either by investigation or through confidence in an organization recognized as the World's largest producer of Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery.

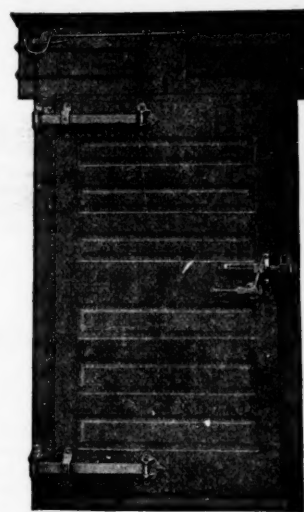
Either way you take no chances. Write us today for information and prices.

YORK MANUFACTURING CO.

(Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery exclusively)

YORK, PA.

DOORS



For Cold Storage and Freezers

Have you ever examined our

JONES or NO EQUAL

types of Doors, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive Jones Automatic Fastener and Jones Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 68-page illustrated catalog upon request.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

Formerly

JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.
Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.

"Are we going to incur the risk of a war for the sake of a little trade?" "Are we going to turn our navy into a collection agency?" These questions may express a narrow point of view, but they are too frequent and too significant of the general trend of thought not to make any Secretary of State consider how far he can go and still preserve his usefulness.

From the first all efforts to improve the consular service and make more effective all governmental agencies for disseminating information as to foreign markets and trade customs have met with a hearty approval from the general public, and the development of these governmental aids has consequently been continuous and more or less constant. But when any action looking toward the aid of commerce through a plan of state that might involve this country politically with any foreign power has been proposed or instituted, the American public has balked and the plan has failed.

Washington's admonition in his farewell address stands as our foreign policy today. He said: "The great rule of conduct for

us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop." That very aptly expresses our public opinion on the question today.

The American public was willing to support Secretary Hay's policy of an "open door" and equal opportunity in China, but when Secretary Knox followed with the most ambitious plan ever undertaken by American diplomacy, which consisted in actually putting some one through the open door and firmly placing the United States in the Orient, because it meant meeting the world on the Pacific and surrounding ourselves with political obligations and responsibilities in the manner of European states, the American public would not follow him, and the plan almost wholly failed. Secretary Root's Pan-American policy met with public approval as long as it was without obligation. But the treaty with Honduras that assumed real obligations failed of ratification.

We will eventually win to a dependable foreign policy, but not until the general public comes to recognize that foreign trade is an inseparable part of domestic trade; that it is not a gamble for the few, but the business of the nation; that its benefits do not stop with the banker and foreign trader, but extend to every form of labor and agriculture; that it is worth the expenditure for maintaining an army and navy, and, if necessary, the expenditure of human life, to protect it; that foreign affairs and responsibility abroad are inevitable to any people who have done their duty at home.

Education Is Necessary.

The campaign of education undertaken by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Foreign Trade Council, and other public bodies who are trying to get the real facts regarding foreign commerce before the people, should be supplemented by those directly engaged in foreign business, by seeing to it that the whole movement is kept in harmony with the spirit of the people. The business should be kept democratic. The least tendency to monopolize or take selfish advantage of instrumentalities or conditions created for the general good should be promptly checked. Leadership will of course be required, but if it is necessary to employ a wedge in entering a new or difficult field, the wedge should be wide open behind, so that any who wish may follow.

In this connection it is exceedingly encouraging to note that the very people who are giving the most of their time for public discussion of these questions and for organizing the movement are those who are already successfully engaged in the export or import business. Instead of taking the selfish position that, having undertaken the work when nobody knew or cared anything about it and having succeeded in spite of the difficulties, they had acquired prior rights, they are freely giving their hard-won experience and their useful efforts that others may occupy the field with them.

Necessity for Publicity.

The fullest possible publicity should be given to any new foreign enterprise, so that its character can be recognized and the reasons justifying it understood. The nationality of its ownership should be clearly identified and a complete record of the essential facts concerning it filed with the State Department. If it is based upon contracts or government concessions, the State Department should be aware of their character and in a position to determine whether or not they are in conflict with any policy of our own government before they are accepted. Any institution established abroad should be manned by citizens of the United States.

This will prove the slower process, and in the beginning some mistakes will be made, but in the end it will produce an institution with a North American character, soundly grafted upon our own country, which will

command more respect both at home and abroad, and be capable of a more successful growth than would be possible to a mongrel institution.

The North American standards of business morals should be rigidly adhered to, regardless of the customs or business ethics of the people where the enterprise may be located. Character is essential to business wherever conducted, and if anybody has lost confidence in the moral character of business in this country, the best cure for his state of mind is a short course in trying to conduct business somewhere else on the face of the globe. Some places will restore his normal state of mind much more quickly than others, but any place will do.

For the purposes of foreign trade we will require some government co-operation and some education of the public regarding conditions at home as well as abroad. We have adopted the principle of the widest possible competition for our domestic commerce, and the Sherman Anti-Trust Law has been construed so as to extend this principle to foreign commerce also.

At home this rule puts no particular hardship upon the seller, because the same rule applies to his customers, but abroad he meets a different condition. There is no Sherman Anti-Trust Law anywhere else on earth, or anything resembling it. His foreign customers are free to combine for the purpose of controlling the price in favor of the buyer. This condition will work too great a hardship and will necessarily have to be adjusted so that the principle will be preserved as to our domestic commerce, and our export trade put upon an equal footing with the rest of the world.

This same question of the anti-trust laws has another very important bearing. We are all agreed that if the nation is to be solidly enlisted in this enterprise of foreign trade, and government co-operation and government protection freely given, it must be given equally for all. The opportunities must be free to everyone, and the more democratic the resultant enterprises are, the better for foreign trade and the domestic trade at home.

If the anti-trust laws are applied to our merchants and manufacturers in respect to their trading beyond United States territory, the business is immediately confined to the largest exporters only. They only will have the financial strength and volume of business necessary to engage single-handed in the trade of other countries. The little fellows will all have to stay at home, and we will have defeated the effort to build up foreign trade because we will have destroyed its national character.

No hardship would be put upon the people, great economies would result and the opportunities would be extended to a vastly greater number if the small manufacturers and merchants could be permitted to combine by means of joint selling agencies, joint foreign branches, or joint ownership of trading institutions established abroad. If it meets a practical need, the smaller national banks should be permitted to maintain joint foreign branches, and to the same end own stock in strictly foreign financial institutions.

For a score of years, in respect to business, this country has stood as a house divided against itself. Conflicting opinions have persevered until we have become involved in a tangle web of theory and fallacy. We have sought to enforce economic theories by criminal statutes. The politician has branded the business man as a malefactor; the business man has called the politician a demagogue. Sometimes they were both right, but almost always both wrong. We stand like the hypochondriac, brooding over internal disorders that baffle description or diagnosis.

The nation is suffering from too much introspection. It needs to have its attention diverted from itself and its old-time spirit of enterprise aroused by an idea that we can all agree upon and a purpose we can all get behind. War would do it, but we do not want war. What would be more timely and effective than commercial conquest, conducted in accordance with the principles of peace?

The Quality of **Wyandotte** Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser is such you will not fail to use it right along

Try Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser thoroughly, one test will be sufficient, and then you will say, "Well, if I can always have Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser like that, I shall certainly not fail to use it right along."

A Sanitary Cleaner That Is Dependable and Always Uniform in Cleansing Value

Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser is made purposely to cope with the conditions of uncleanness and the problems of sanitation as are found in every packing house and retail meat store. It has no soap, greasy properties; it makes no suds; it leaves no residues or odors of grease; while the purity, the delightful freshness, the clean healthful odor which prevails wherever you use it, are unmistakably a positive indication that it cleans sanitariously. All this and even more its use readily proves to you.

That you may be thoroughly convinced that you should give Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser a trial so that you may know that it meets with your cleaning needs in every way, and is what you have long wished for, order a keg or barrel from your regular supply man. We guarantee every claim made for it, and every barrel

Indian in Circle



In Every Package

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs.,
Wyandotte, Mich.

This Cleaner has been awarded the highest
prize wherever exhibited

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

ADVANTAGES OF WIRE BOUND BOX.

"The Dreadnaught of its class" is what the makers claim for the wire-bound box made by the Chicago Mill & Lumber Company. "There may be isolated cases where another package may, for a very short time, outshine the 'Chicago Mill' wire-bound box," they say, "but the advantages possessed by the wire-bound box are so far in excess of those claimed for the old-style package that a shipper of goods must eventually, where it is profitable to do so, adopt the wire-bound style of container."

The Chicago Mill & Lumber Company occupies a rather distinctive position in the box-making industry, and claims to be the only box manufacturing concern making all styles of shipping packages; namely, the wooden box, fiber and corrugated containers, and the wire-bound, which is one of its latest additions. One of the packing firms using the "Chicago Mill" wire-bound box makes the statement that the first year in which they adopted the "Chicago Mill" wire-bound box it resulted in a saving of fifteen thousand dollars in their shipping cost.

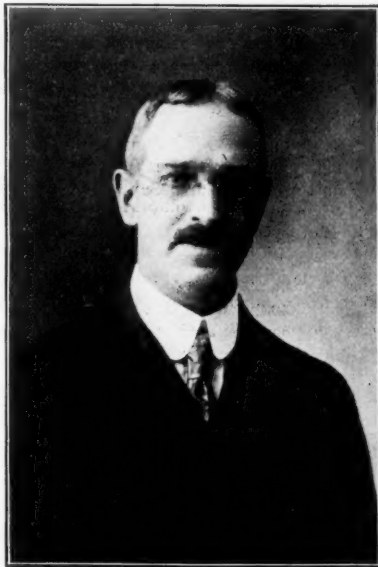
An advantage that the Chicago Mill & Lumber Company possesses is the fact that it is one of the pioneers in the box-making industry, and is to-day said to be the largest organization of its kind in the United States. Another advantage is the quality of the lumber that this company uses, which is the result of having purchased, twenty or thirty years ago, vast holdings of virgin timber land, which could not be purchased at this date at a price that would anywhere near approximate the cost that was in existence twenty years ago. Practically all of this timber still remains uncut. Shippers of goods, therefore, can readily see the advantage that they secure in the purchase of the "Chicago Mill" Dreadnaught wire-bound box.

PROVISION BROKERS INCORPORATE.

One of the leading provision brokerage concerns in the East, especially in New England, has been the firm of James R. Poole, of Boston. This concern was recently incorporated under the name of the J. R. Poole

Company, and considerable attention has been attracted to the incorporation by the fact that the shares of the new corporation are held exclusively by employees and have been distributed among them on a profit sharing basis.

The shares are held by Mr. Poole and a group of young men who have been with him for several years, and who have helped to bring the business to its present volume and prominence in the trade.



A. W. MAYO.
President, The James R. Poole Co., Boston.

The Poole business has had a steadily increasing growth during the past ten years, and there is hardly a beef and provision packer who has not done business with this firm in the East.

The Poole force consists of thirty-six employees, made up of office force and salesmen in all the lines, who keep in close touch with all the jobbers throughout New England and the lower provinces of Canada.

Arthur W. Mayo is president of the new

corporation. Mr. Mayo has been identified for the greater part of the past twenty years with the beef and provision business, during which time he has been employed by Armour & Company, Libby, McNeil & Libby, and left his position as manager for one of the National Packing Company's branches at Boston in 1905 and entered the employ of J. R. Poole as sales manager. John R. Poole is treasurer. Mr. Poole was in the employ of the G. H. Hammond Company from 1891 to 1901, at which time he severed his connection with that concern and founded the business of J. R. Poole.

George H. Chase is vice-president. Mr. Chase entered the employ of Armour & Company in Boston in May, 1894, and for nearly eighteen years covered the New England territory in the interest of that concern, representing them in their general lines with the wholesale grocers and wholesale provision dealers. Mr. Chase left Armour & Company in 1912 to enter the employ of J. R. Poole as manager of the provision department. Heber S. Fraser is secretary and assistant treasurer. Mr. Fraser has been identified with Mr. Poole since the commencement of his business as manager of the cottonseed and linseed meal department, and is well known among the jobbers of this class of trade. John H. Kenneally is a director. Mr. Kenneally has been in the employ of Swift & Company, Armour & Company, the National Packing Company, and Sulzberger & Sons Company during the past fifteen years in the capacity of cashier and credit man. Altogether, it is a very strong staff.

BOLIVIA EXEMPTS MEAT PACKERS.

A law of Bolivia promulgated November 21, 1914, exempts from duties for a period of five years all machinery, utensils and apparatus used in the meat packing industry. The same law provides that during this period of five years such packinghouses as may be established in Bolivia shall be exempt from the payment of internal taxes and export duties on meat and other packinghouse products.

VAN CREVELD & FABRE

Sausage Casing Cleaners and Dealers

ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND

are regular buyers for Beef Casings

Chicago Section

Looks like it may be a "hoss on" Mr. Mayor this time.

"Oh, promise me-e-e!" sings the voter, and the candidate promise-z-z-z!

Big stocks or not, provisions are bound to advance, and considerably, at that.

Many a 22-caliber grandson-of-a-gun thinks he's a regular cannon when he's loaded!

Good roads hint.—The way of the transgressor is hard. Follow the transgressor?

Nellie Bly seems to be having the time of her life among the army officers. Just too jolly for anything. Tee-hee!

Who was it said that "One man and God made a majority?" Do you want any more evidence? Call the federal grand jury.

If man was originally intended to be a vegetarian or herbivorous, why wasn't he rigged out with a cud-chewing apparatus?

Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$2,500 net to the buyer. Quite a number of applications have been filed recently.

Uncle Jennings says, "The trouble with most of our newspapers is they are owned by men who cannot write them." And that isn't all!

"Wars will happen!" says one wise guy. As a matter of fact they don't happen at all; they're prearranged. A bas that "happen" thing.

When it is all over there will be an epi-

demie of ship building, and every other old kind of building, even unto building up depleted nations.

Czar janitor kicks 68-year-old flat owner near unto death. The plute janitor is no joke; use the soft side of a ball bat on him, and swing hard!

Chas. H. Ogden, the Pittsburgh packer, was in Chicago during the week and—place it in your kelly—there isn't a more welcome visitor ever comes here.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, January 30, 1915, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 10.15 cents per pound.

It's a long, long way to—our next packers' convention, but we'll get there just the same; betcher life and then some; an' we don't need crutches, either!

Newspapers today do not represent truth, intelligence or even common sense, necessarily. They must be taken at their real value—cum grano salis, as it were.

If the Board of Trade is not a big and important market for provisions, grains, etc., what is it, pray? Some people seem to think it's a race track or pool room, or both.

Reds are bordering on another Haymarket riot, headed by the Parsons woman, whose husband was hanged for participation in the notorious Haymarket riot some years ago.

We still have with us a bunch of de, dis, dat, dem and youse guys in political jobs—and elected, at that, in some instances. And then we rave of culture. Back to the factory!

That was no big, noisy brewery truck you heard passing, Uptub! It was the bang and rattle of the mayoralty candidate's promises

booming down the line; and it's some noise, too!

Candidates for mayor this time, aside from mixing up a few lines of German in their talks, must take along their sewing to a lot of meetings and look "cute," if they would cop off the sufferin'et vote.

The Davidson Commission Company have just issued their high and low report—monthly for several years back—on tallow, greases and oils, and will be pleased to furnish anyone with a copy for the asking.

The political machines have something to buck throughout the coming mayoralty campaign, according to the horrorscope, such as the women voters, secret societies, war sympathizers and other "party be durned" people.

There is no reason why—unless personal—those ginks who want to go to war so bad should not go to it. There is not anyone holding 'em back noticeably; still they rave on. But that is all; "safety first" with them, evidently.

Wheat and corn seem to be headed for almost anywhere. Europe is buying heavily, and doesn't seem to care how much she pays. "Get the grain!" That's the slogan; and it needs no federal inquiry to establish that fact, either.

Biff—"Who was the handsome lady I saw you trying to break the wish bone with at Vogle's the other night; married or unmarried?" Bang—"Never mind who the lady is, Bo, but I may tell you she is un-married—four times!"

War news keeps on reading like election returns before the official count is given out. War campaign managers ain't any different than election campaign managers, and both savor of a couple of prize-fighters the day before they behave discourteously toward each other.

H. C. GARDNER. F. A. LINDBERG.
GARDNER & LINDBERG
ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,
Investigations.
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

Established 1905
DAVID I. DAVIS & CO.
PACKING HOUSE EXPERTS
Manhattan Building CHICAGO, ILL.
WE DESIGN AND REMODEL
PACKING PLANTS.
ALLIED INDUSTRIES.
ICE FACTORIES.
COLD STORAGE BUILDINGS.
WRITE US.

D. E. Washington, Mgr. & Chief Engr.

Wm. H. Knehan, Associate Engr.

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.
—ENGINEERS—
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGE
Manhattan Bldg. CHICAGO, ILL. Cable Address Pacarco

*The Davidson
Commission
Co.*

Brokers in

SOAP and CANDLE MAKERS' SUPPLIES
COTTONSEED OIL and PRODUCTS
Packing House Products TALLOW, GREASES, OILS
Write us, keep in touch with us.
519, 520, 521 Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

J. T. McMILLAN COMPANY, St. Paul, Minn.
PACKERS AND PROVISION DEALERS

Write or wire us when you wish to buy the finest quality of Lard or S. P. Meats

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

ANHYDROUS **SUPREME** AMMONIA

Drop a line for a demonstration

Supreme Means { Less Power—Less Coal—Less Expense
More Refrigeration—More Satisfaction—More Efficiency

MORRIS & COMPANY

CHICAGO U. S. YARDS

Villa invites Jack Curley to bring his pugs, Johnson and Willard, to Juarez, Mex., and fight it out, and guarantees they will not be molested, taxed or otherwise imposed upon. Fight seems to be Villa's middle name. No one here will worry if they are kept and planted there.

Bob Sweitzer comes out as the German candidate for mayor at the primaries, and Carter H. has commenced spilling up a few lines of limburger in his campaign speeches, to even up with Bobby. Now where do the Allies come in? Chicago is not Milwaukee, though very near it.

James S. Agar, president of the Western Packing and Provision Company, and Mrs. Agar left this week for an extended tour through the South, and expect to do Cuba before returning to Chicago. Travel broadens one, but Jim doesn't need broadening: what he needs is stretching!

"See why" they do it? Simply because it is "C. Y." (Con Yeager), and that is why they "see why" they should trade with "C. Y." Now you "see why!" It is simply because they like "C. Y." and "see why" they like him and his proposition. That's all! When you are ready, Pretzly—shoot!

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from W. G. Press Co.)

Chicago, February 4, 1915.—We have for a long time warned our customers against the selling side of futures of ribs, lard and pork and have advanced the opinion that, even with the big receipts of hogs and the

large accumulation of hog products, the selling side should be disregarded while we are having a steady advance in all grains from day to day. A recent market writer on provisions covers the ground fully when he says the exhaustion of livestock and meats of all kinds in Europe will force the demand on America, even should the war terminate in the immediate future. The immense gap left in meats and lard will have to be filled by the United States, and the termination of the war will open German and Austrian markets for lard, which would be a still further bullish argument on lard.

We call attention to the fact that it must not be overlooked that vegetable fats, a substitute for lard, previous to the war had Germany as a basis of supply. The Germans are the big refiners of vegetable fats, and most of the distribution emanated from Germany. Therefore, lard will have less competition from that commodity long after the war is over.

It is true we have had a big advance in hog products, and recessions are liable to take place at any moment. Caution should be used and purchases should be made only on good recessions.

The report on surplus stocks of provisions in Chicago on February 1, 1915, shows that we have 49,992 bbls. of new mess pork made since October 1, 1914, as against 31,339 bbls. on December 31, 1914. Mess pork made October 1, 1913, to October 1, 1914, totaled 9,736 bbls., as against 10,506 bbls. on December 31, 1914. Mess pork repacked 2,127 bbls., as against 2,746 bbls. Other kinds of barrel pork 51,560 bbls., against 39,645 bbls. Short ribs made since October 1, 1914, 28,165,245 lbs., against 18,253,396 lbs. December 31, 1914. Prime steam lard made since October 1, 1914, 48,254 tes., against 19,741 tes., December 31, 1914.

Total cuts of meats 162,142,173 lbs., against 114,997,222 lbs., December 31, 1914. On February 1, 1914, we had on hand at the

close of business in Chicago, Kansas City, South Omaha, South St. Joe, and Milwaukee 222,460,180 lbs. of cut meats. On January 31, 1912, we had 290,415,509 lbs. of cut meats.

Good judges of conditions claim that we will have, when the report comes out this week, around 300 million pounds of cut meats in the above markets. While these stocks look plentiful, the conditions will not make them so much larger that they will affect the market to any great extent, when we compare them with 1912, when we had no urgent foreign demand caused by war conditions for all kinds of food commodities. While we still maintain that we will have a good supply of hogs for some time to come, there is no question but that there will be some curtailment in receipts. To our minds every pound of cured hog meat will be needed, and it is a blessing that we have this supply of meat on hand. We think provisions of all kinds, especially lard, will sell very high the coming season.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, February 5.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, so far as quoted, are as follows:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.82¼
Cable transfers	4.83¾
Demand sterling	4.83¾
Commercial, 90 days.....	4.81¾
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Commercial, sight	5.20%
Bankers' cables	5.19
Bankers' checks	5.19½
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	86%
Cable transfers	87
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	40½
Bankers' sight	40½ + ½
Copenhagen—	
Checks	24½

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 25.....	17,154	954	48,354	15,065
Tuesday, Jan. 26.....	4,791	2,040	45,300	11,392
Wednesday, Jan. 27.....	12,714	1,578	51,441	29,065
Thursday, Jan. 28.....	3,414	1,468	25,439	9,725
Friday, Jan. 29.....	607	90	9,624	4,687
Saturday, Jan. 30.....	91	21	11,744	398
Total last week.....	38,861	6,100	191,902	70,362
Previous week.....	42,354	5,257	197,934	61,956
Cor. time, 1914.....	49,703	6,156	138,133	107,135
Cor. time, 1913.....	41,919	7,113	189,209	64,200

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 25.....	3,350	122	13,210	4,708
Tuesday, Jan. 26.....	*228	*27	*518	*249
Wednesday, Jan. 27.....	*186	*22	*257	...
Thursday, Jan. 28.....	*574	*30	*5,480	...
Friday, Jan. 29.....	*121	*0	*3,587	...
Saturday, Jan. 30.....	†...	†...	†...	†...
Total last week.....	4,464	210	24,382	4,955
Previous week.....	10,354	332	39,905	3,582
Cor. time, 1914.....	19,275	345	39,563	25,784
Cor. time, 1913.....	18,370	277	29,285	16,825

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Jan. 30, 1915.....	190,564	895,315	385,697
Same period, 1914.....	215,499	729,648	485,318

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Jan. 30, 1915.....	713,000
Previous week.....	581,000
Cor. week, 1914.....	478,000
Cor. week, 1913.....	618,000
Total year to date.....	2,913,000
Same period, 1914.....	2,400,000
Same period, 1913.....	2,590,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Jan. 30, 1915.....	123,700	516,100	198,700
Week ago.....	132,300	396,900	170,800
Year ago.....	128,000	352,000	228,600
Two years ago.....	123,400	473,100	143,800

Combined receipts at six markets for 1915 to Jan. 30 and same period a year ago:

	This wk.	Prev. wk.
Cattle.....	507,000	557,000
Hogs.....	1,979,000	1,703,000
Sheep.....	914,000	1,043,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Week ending January 30, 1915:
Armour & Co.....	30,600
Swift & Co.....	20,200
S. & S. Co.....	18,500
Morris & Co.....	17,000
Hammund Co.....	13,000
Western P. Co.....	13,500
Anglo-American.....	23,100
Independent P. Co.....	10,000
Boyd & Lunham.....	10,000
Roberts & Oake.....	6,500
Brennan P. Co.....	5,800
Miller & Hart.....	4,800
Others.....	17,000
Totals.....	190,100
Previous week.....	170,200
Cor. week, 1914.....	107,400
Cor. week, 1913.....	173,700
Total, 1915.....	851,100
Total, 1914.....	586,800

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$8.00	\$6.70	\$6.00	\$8.55
Previous week.....	8.15	6.90	5.75	8.20
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.40	8.35	5.45	7.65
Cor. week, 1913.....	7.00	7.62	5.25	8.25
Cor. week, 1912.....	6.50	6.21	4.10	6.25
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.00	7.57	3.90	5.80

CATTLE.

Steers, fair to good.....	\$7.00@ 7.55
Yearlings, good to choice.....	8.00@ 9.50
Inferior steers.....	7.00@ 7.75
Medium to good beef cows.....	5.00@ 6.00
Stock cows.....	4.50@ 5.25
Fair to choice heifers.....	5.00@ 6.75
Stock heifers.....	4.50@ 5.35
Good to choice cows.....	5.00@ 6.40
Common to good cutters.....	4.00@ 4.75
Fair to good cutters.....	3.00@ 4.50
Butcher bulls.....	6.00@ 6.75

Bologna.....	5.00@ 6.00
Good to choice calves.....	9.00@ 10.00
Heavy calves.....	6.50@ 9.00

HOGS.

Fair to fancy light.....	\$6.80@ 6.90
Prime light butchers, 200 to 250 lbs.....	6.80@ 6.90
Prime med. weight butchers, 250@270 lbs.....	6.75@ 6.85
Prime heavy butchers, 270 to 280 lbs.....	6.70@ 6.85
Heavy mixed and packing.....	6.65@ 6.80
Heavy packing.....	6.45@ 6.75
Pigs, fair to good.....	6.50@ 6.25
*Stags.....	6.25@ 6.90

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native ewes.....	\$4.50@ 6.00
Native wethers.....	5.00@ 6.40
Western ewes.....	4.75@ 6.10
Western wethers.....	5.50@ 6.50
Western yearlings.....	6.25@ 7.75
Native yearlings.....	6.00@ 7.65
Native lambs.....	7.50@ 8.85
Fed western lambs.....	7.75@ 8.90
Bucks.....	3.00@ 3.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
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PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	\$18.47½	\$18.75	\$18.47½	\$18.62½
May.....	19.05	19.27½	19.05	19.25
July.....	19.40	19.62½	19.40	19.62½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	11.32½	11.45	11.32½	11.45
May.....	11.12½	11.30	11.12½	11.27½
July.....	11.12½	11.45	11.30	11.45

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	9.95	9.97½	9.95	9.97½
May.....	10.37½	10.47½	10.37½	10.45
July.....	10.60	10.67½	10.57½	10.67½

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	19.30	19.42½	19.30	19.30
July.....	19.65	19.80	19.65	19.67½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.25	11.35	11.25	11.27½
July.....	11.45	11.52½	11.42½	11.42½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.45	10.52½	10.42½	10.45
July.....	10.65	10.72½	10.65	10.65

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	19.40	19.65	19.40	19.65
July.....	19.60	20.02½	19.77½	20.00

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.30	11.60	11.30	11.60
July.....	11.50	11.77½	11.47½	11.77½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.47½	10.60	10.45	10.60
July.....	10.70	10.77½	10.67½	10.77½

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	19.70	19.85	19.52½	19.60
July.....	20.10	20.25	19.95	19.95

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.55	11.60	11.27½	11.40
July.....	11.50	11.70	11.50	11.55

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.57½	10.60	10.42½	10.47½
July.....	10.82½	10.82½	10.67½	10.67½

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	19.55	19.75	19.50	19.60
July.....	19.95	20.10	19.90	19.90

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.40	11.45	11.35	11.37½
July.....	11.60	11.60	11.50	11.57½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.45	10.52½	10.42½	10.45
July.....	10.70	10.75	10.65	10.70

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	19.55	19.65	19.45	19.55
July.....	19.92½	20.02½	19.82½	19.90

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	11.30	11.35	11.22½	11.22½
July.....	11.50	11.50	11.37½	11.37½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.45	10.45	10.35	10.37
July.....	10.65	10.67½	10.57½	10.60

†Bid. †Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	25	@28
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	30	@35
Native Pot Roasts.....	16	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14	@18
Beef Stew.....	12	@14
Boneless Corned Brakets, Native.....	18	@18
Corned Rumps.....	16	@16
Corned Ribs.....	12½	@12½
Corned Flanks.....	20	@25
Round Steaks.....	16	@18
Round Roasts.....	18	@20
Shoulder Steaks.....	16	@18
Shoulder Roasts.....	18	@18
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	18	@12½
Rollad Roast.....	18	@20

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	20	@22
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	14	@16
Legs, fancy.....	22	@24
Stew.....	12½	@12½
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	18	@18
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	18	@18
Chops, French, each.....	15	@15

Mutton.

Legs.....	14	@16
Stew.....	8	@10
Shoulders.....	12½	@12½
Hind Quarters.....	14	@16
Fore Quarters.....	10	@12½
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18	@20
Shoulder Chops.....	12½	@15

Pork.

Pork Loins.....	12½	@15
Pork Chops.....	15	@16
Pork Shoulders.....	12½	@12½
Pork Tenderloins.....	35	@35
Pork Butts.....	14	@14
Spare Ribs.....	11	@11
Hocks.....	11	@11
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@8
Leaf Lard.....	14	@14

Veal.

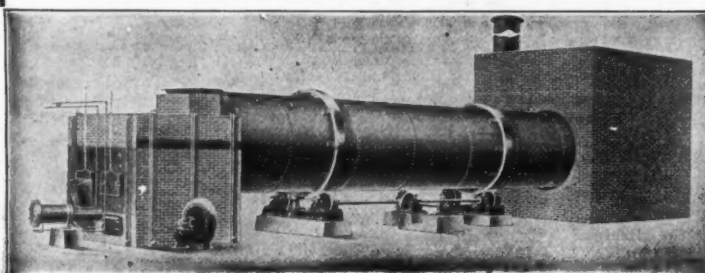
Hind Quarters.....	18	@22
Fore Quarters.....	12½	@14
Legs.....	18	@22
Breasts.....	14	@16
Shoulders.....	16	@18
Cutlets.....	35	@35
Rib and Loin Chops.....	25	@25

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	7	@7
Tallow.....	3½	@3½
Bones, per cwt.....	1.00	@1.00
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	20	@20
Calfskins, under 15 lbs. (deacons).....	65	@65
Kips.....	16	@16

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47 PACKING COMPANIES
are now using
**BREWERS & PACKERS
SPECIAL ENAMEL**
Hard and Smooth as Tile
and just as Washable
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CLEVELAND, O.

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OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	12 1/2 @ 13
Good native steers	12 @ 13
Native steers, medium	11 1/2 @ 11
Heifers, good	11 @ 11 1/2
Cows	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	11 @ 11

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Steer Chucks	10 1/2 @ 11
Boneless Chucks	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Medium Plates	9 @ 9
Steer Plates	9 @ 9 1/2
Cow Rounds	9 @ 11
Steer Rounds	11 @ 11 1/2
Cow Loins	10 @ 13
Steer Loins, Heavy	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	30 @ 30
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	21 @ 21
Strip Loins	12 @ 12
Striplin Butts	15 @ 15
Shoulder Clods	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Rolls	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Rump Butts	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Trimblings	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Shank	8 @ 8
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	9 @ 9
Cow Ribs, Heavy	15 @ 15
Steer Ribs, Light	14 @ 14
Steer Ribs, Heavy	15 @ 15
Loins Ends, steer, native	18 @ 18
Loins Ends, cow	17 @ 17
Hanging Tenderloins	12 @ 12
Flank Steak	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Hind Shanks	7 @ 7

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Hearts	7 @ 7
Tongues	17 @ 17
Sweetbreads	20 @ 20
Ox Tail, per lb.	9 1/2 @ 10
Fresh Tripe, plain	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brains	8 @ 8
Kidneys, each	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Light Carcass	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Good Carcass	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Good Saddle	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Medium Racks	13 @ 13
Good Racks	15 @ 15

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Sweetbreads	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Calf Livers	24 @ 24
Heads, each	30 @ 30

Lambs.

Good Caul	14 @ 14
Round Dressed Lamb	15 @ 15
Saddles, Caul	15 @ 15
R. D. Lamb Racks	13 @ 13
Caul Lamb Racks	12 @ 12
R. D. Lamb Saddles	17 @ 17
Lamb Fries, per lb.	18 @ 18
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Good Sheep	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Medium Saddles	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Good Saddles	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Good Racks	10 @ 10
Medium Racks	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Mutton Legs	13 @ 13
Mutton Loins	9 @ 9
Mutton Stew	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	10 @ 10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Pork Loins	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Leaf Lard	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Tenderloins	24 @ 24
Spare Ribs	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Butts	10 @ 10
Hocks	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Trimblings	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Extra Lean Trimblings	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Tails	9 @ 9
Snouts	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Pigs' Feet	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Pigs' Heads	8 @ 8
Blade Bones	9 @ 9
Blade Meat	9 @ 9
Cheek Meat	9 @ 9
Hog Livers, per lb.	5 @ 5
Neck Bones	3 @ 3
Skinless Shoulders	10 @ 10
Pork Hearts	7 @ 7
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Pork Tongues	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Slip Bones	6 @ 6
Tail Bones	6 @ 6
Brains	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Backfat	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Hams	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Calas	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Bellies	16 @ 16
Shoulders	10 @ 10

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2

Choice Bologna	12 @ 12
Frankfurters	13 @ 13
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	10 @ 10 1/2
Tongue	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Mixed Sausage	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
New England Sausage	16 @ 16
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	16 @ 16
Special Compressed Ham	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Berliner Sausage	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Oxford Butts in casings	18 @ 18
Polish Sausage	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Garlic Sausage	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Farm Sausage	14 @ 14
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Luncheon Roll	13 @ 13
Delicatessen Loaf	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Jellied Roll	19 @ 19

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new)	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
German Salami (new)	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Italian Salami (new goods)	26 1/2 @ 26 1/2
Holsteiner	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Mettwurst, New	21 @ 21
Farmer	21 @ 21

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked, large cans, 50	5.00 @ 5.00
Smoked, small cans, 20	5.50 @ 5.50
Bologna, large cans, 50	5.50 @ 5.50
Bologna, small cans, 20	5.00 @ 5.00
Frankfort, large cans, 50	6.00 @ 6.00
Frankfort, small cans, 20	5.50 @ 5.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	10.50 @ 10.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	8.00 @ 8.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	11.25 @ 11.25
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	24.00 @ 24.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	18.00 @ 18.00
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	41.50 @ 41.50

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No. 1, 2 doz. to case	22.50 @ 22.50
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.75 @ 4.75
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	15.00 @ 15.00
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case	41.50 @ 41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.00 @ 3.00
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.75 @ 5.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.25 @ 11.25
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	21.50 @ 21.50

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	21.00 @ 21.00
Plate Beef	20.00 @ 20.00
Prime Mess Beef	21.00 @ 21.00
Mess Beef	20.00 @ 20.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	21.00 @ 21.00
Rump Butts	17.75 @ 17.75
Mess Pork, old	22.00 @ 22.00
Clear Fat Backs	22.50 @ 22.50
Family Back Pork	22.50 @ 22.50
Bean Pork	17.50 @ 17.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Pure lard	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Lard, substitute, tes.	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Lard, compound	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	54 @ 54
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15 1/2 @ 22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	16 1/2 @ 23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@4 lbs.	10 @ 22 1/2
Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs	12 1/2 @ 15 1/2

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	13 @ 13
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Regular Plates	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Clear Plates	9 @ 9
Butts	8 @ 8
Bacon meats, 1/4 c. to 1 c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Skinless Hams	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	11 @ 11
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	12 @ 12
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	22 @ 22
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	23 @ 23
Dried Beef Knuckles	21 @ 21
Dried Beef Outsoles	21 @ 21
Regular Rolled Hams	20 @ 20
Smoked Rolled Hams	21 @ 21
Bolled Calas	18 @ 18
Cooked Loins	25 @ 25
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	17 @ 17

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	20 @ 20
Export Rounds	30 @ 30
Middles, per set	76 @ 76
Beef bungs, per piece	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Beef weasands	7 @ 7
Beef bladders, medium	55 @ 55
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	50 @ 50
Hog casings, free of salt	70 @ 70
Hog middles, per set	17 @ 17
Hog bungs, export	10 @ 10
Hog bungs, large, mediums	7 @ 7
Hog bungs, prime	4 @ 4
Hog bungs, narrow	20 @ 20
Imported wide sheep casings	20 @ 20
Imported medium wide sheep casings	20 @ 20
Imported medium sheep casings	20 @ 20
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 @ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.60 @ 2.65
Hoof meal, per unit	2.30 @ 2.50
Concentrated tankage	1.90 @ 2.10
Ground tankage, 12%	2.50 @ 2.50 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	2.50 @ 2.50 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 25%	2.45 @ 2.45 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.25 @ 2.25 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	19.00 @ 20.00
Ground rawbone, per ton	25.00 @ 27.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	21.00 @ 21.25
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	250c. @ 250c.

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs., aver.	225.00 @ 250.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	25.00 @ 30.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	40.00 @ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs. av., per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Round shin bones, 30-32 lbs. av., per ton	80.00 @ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	28.00 @ 35.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	25.00 @ 28.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	11.05 @ 11.05
Prime steam, loose	10.60 @ 10.60
Leaf	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Compound	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Neutral lard	12 1/2 @ 13

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Oleo No. 2	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Tallow	7 1/2 @ 8
Grass, yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Grass, A white	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	14 1/2 @ 15
Oleo oil, No. 2	14 @ 14 1/2
Oleo stock	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	55 @ 65
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	62 @ 64
Corn oil, loose	5.50 @ 5.55

TALLOW.

Edible	7 1/2 @ 8
Prime city	7 1/2 @ 8
Prime country	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' prime	6 1/2 @ 7
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 @ 5 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "A"	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "B"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bone	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Crackling	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
House	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brown	4 1/2 @ 5
Glue Stock	5 @ 5 1/2
Garbage grease	3 1/2 @ 4
Glycerine, C. P.	23 @ 23
Glycerine, dynamite	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Glycerine, candle	15 @ 15 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	52 @ 52 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade	49 @ 50
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62@65% f. a.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% r. f. a.	1.35 @ 1.45

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	87 1/2 @ 90
Oak pork barrels	87 1/2 @ 90
Lard tierces	1.22 1/2 @ 1.25

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	7 1/2 @ 8
Borax	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Sugar	
White, clarified	4 @ 4
Plantation, granulated	4 @ 4
Yellow, clarified	4 @ 4
Salt	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	22.25 @ 22.25
Ashton, car lots	2.00 @ 2.00
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @ 1.45
English packing, car lots	1.25 @ 1.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25 @ 3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75 @ 3.75
Casting salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x	1.40 @ 1.40

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

Some Patriotic Business Advice for the Retailer

Written for The National Provisioner by Frank Farrington.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The following suggestions from the pen of an expert adviser of retailers are not entirely inappropriate for the consideration of the retail meat dealer. Besides fresh meats he handles, or should handle, many products such as canned goods, preserved specialties, etc. Here is where the advice comes in, "Boost American products!"]

A good many business men do not realize that there is any relation between patriotism and business, or that business owes anything to country. On this account, under ordinary conditions, they make no concessions to patriotism in ordering their business affairs.

It is not the object to try to start here a campaign of education as to the desirability of putting patriotism into business. The conditions are no longer ordinary, and laying aside all ethical considerations, it is now decidedly and distinctly profitable to put our own country first in planning our business affairs. More than that, it is unwise and unprofitable not to do so.

The rule of the time, with every business man, should be, "Boost American products."

The idea is not that we should merely push the home products when selling to others. We should give them preference in buying for our own use. This ought to be no case of "Do as I say, not as I do." Like charity, business patriotism should begin at home.

Sometimes our home folks may object to the quality of certain domestic products as compared with the foreign article they have been using. Sometimes our employees may grumble over American materials. It is our business to impress upon anyone so minded and within our reach that this is America's opportunity, and that it is our duty and should be our pleasure as American citizens to help the home manufacturers to make good.

Boost American Products.

That booster of American scenery, the American railroad, long ago began to bespeak our patriotic co-operation by shouting at us, "See America first!" The American manufacturer has the same right to extend to us the invitation, "Boost American products!"

This is a time when even though the American product of some kinds may not be as satisfactory as the imported, we and the general public should be willing to make use of it because all of us, manufacturers, retailers and consumers, have a common interest in helping along the development of a better product in order that the outcome of the present conditions may be a greater commercial prosperity.

Let us encourage our families, our friends, our employees, our customers in accepting the American product, thus promoting our own industries and helping to bring about better business conditions.

The boosting of American products today while enthusiasm over our unequalled opportunities is at its height, while there is a spirit of willingness in the very atmosphere to give American manufacturers all the as-

sistance possible, will lay the foundations for a prosperity tomorrow in this country that will be unsurpassed in the history of any nation.

Through present-day conditions our manufacturers are coming into their own, and if they show wisdom in building for the future by striving to excel in quality rather than in quantity of output, and if they take this time to develop the most friendly relations possible with the retailers, their everlasting fortunes are made.

Through present-day conditions our retail merchants are going to come into closer relation with their customers since there is to be more discussion between retailer and consumer and a necessary recognition of the former's judgment. And if the retailer is wise, he will make this a time for developing a more friendly relation with the manufacturer.

And through the same conditions the consumer is going to pay more attention to the manufacturer's position as the producer and to the retailer's position as the distributor of the necessities and luxuries of life.

All three members of this great Triple Alliance of business, the manufacturer, the retailer and the consumer, are knit together as never before by a common interest. This common interest is partly one of selfish motive, the promotion of individual advantage, but also it is partly one of patriotism, and this patriotism is typified by the slogan, "Boost American products!" and it will take our business to a greater height than it ever before advanced on a sound basis.

BUTCHER AND TELEPHONE TRADE.

A Toronto dealer stated to the writer the other day that 95 per cent. of his business was telephone business, says the Retail Grocer of Canada. Customers rang up and said what they wanted, and he supplied them. That is a good demonstration of the possibilities of the telephone in the store. In many stores there is much room for development of telephone trade.

The foundation of all telephone business is confidence in the dealer on the part of the housewife. She must be made to feel that when she telephones an order to you she will get the same attention she would have received had she gone to market herself. There is only one way to make her feel that way—see she gets the very best you have.

The telephone must be answered with promptness, with courtesy, and with intelligence. The telephone should never be allowed to ring without attention being paid to it. The best intentions in the world will never secure this result unless it is someone's special duty to attend to the instrument.

Take orders and see they are sent out at the proper time. In some departments of

the big stores a competent clerk is stationed right at the 'phone all day long to give his undivided attention to public wants. There should always be an immediate reply to any call, and the person who attends to it should know the business.

Many butchers allow an inexperienced clerk to take orders over the 'phone, with the result that in many cases customers are antagonized. If the clerk is inexperienced, he will not be able to grasp what is wanted quickly and get the order down as soon as the housewife gives it. There is nothing that causes greater irritation than a call for repetition, and unless the man who has charge of the telephone business has sharp hearing and an ability to grasp what is wanted quickly, the trade is bound to dwindle.

Every order should be repeated back at length as soon as it is noted, in order to do away with all possible chance of an error. Clerks sometimes neglect to do this, with the result that a customer gets something entirely different from what she ordered, and her luncheon or dinner, as the case may be, is spoiled. When this happens, she cannot be expected to feel very favorably toward her butcher.

Courtesy at the telephone mustn't be forgotten. The telephone attendant should be uniformly courteous. He should have a good speaking voice and a pleasant address, and he should remember always that he is speaking to a person and not to an instrument.

It is a good deal harder to talk to persons tactfully and courteously when they are at a distance than when they are facing you at the opposite side of the block. For some reason or other, the average person seems to lose all idea of good manners just as soon as he gets to the telephone. The writer has seen a clerk who, behind the bench, was all that could be desired, yet the moment he went to the 'phone his voice and bearing seemed to change, and he became a man with whom he would not care to do business.

The butcher should try to get all 'phone orders taken as quickly as possible, so that other customers may not be kept waiting unduly through the 'phone being engaged. So, lengthy conversations, and especially foolish talk, should not be encouraged. A good story is told about this. It seems that a lady called up her butcher one day and told him that she wanted a chicken sent up to Mrs. So-and-So's house immediately. Imagine her surprise when she heard this remark over the wire:

"All right, dearie, I'll do anything for you. How is my little chicken?"

"Do you know to whom you are talking?" demanded the lady.

"I sure do, little one," was the reply. "I'd know your sweet voice in a thousand. You're Mrs. So-and-So's cook."

What the clerk thought when he learned to whom he was really talking is better left unsaid. This may be an exaggerated case, but there is lots of that stuff going on over the wires.

When anything goes wrong at the 'phone,

and the butcher may be inclined to lose his temper, let him always remember telephone trade is good trade, and worth exercising a little patience to gain and maintain. Every butcher who has ever had any experience with it knows that well. The people who give you orders over the telephone are always buyers of quality meat and pay a fair price for it without a murmur. And that is the kind of trade which every butcher knows is the most profitable.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Henry Schreiner, who until two years ago was in the provision business at Franklin and Kent streets, Brooklyn, N. Y., died at his home, No. 375 56th street, Brooklyn. Death resulted from a complication of diseases. Mr. Schreiner was 55 years old. He is survived by a brother and sister.

George Henry will move his meat market in Burlington, Wis., to the Henry A. Reuter building on Geneva street.

Richard Webb, who was in the meat business at Washington and St. Marks avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y., died last week at his home, No. 406 St. Marks avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Mr. Webb was sixty years of age and was born in Ireland. His widow, a daughter and four sons survive him.

D. Rowatt's butcher shop at Ogema, Sask., Canada, has been destroyed by fire.

James Reap has opened a new branch store on Wyoming avenue, Olyphant, Pa.

Allen Schreur's meat market at Gaylord, Mich., was destroyed by fire.

Turner & Jones, butchers at Chattanooga, Tenn., have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of approximately \$5,000.

Fire caused a damage of \$400 in the Isabel Meat Market at Aberdeen, S. D.

Kneeland & Spofford have sold the Reservation Meat Market at Toppenish, Wash., to J. G. Soden, of Sprague, Wash.

Harry Shoup expects to open a meat market in North Lima, Ohio.

Milkovic & Markovic have enlarged their meat and grocery market in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Joseph and Adolph Fountain have purchased H. W. Swan's meat market in Whitehall, N. Y.

Fire which was caused by mice gnawing matches destroyed the grocery and meat market owned by Joseph Bastian at Batavia, N. Y.

M. O. Riddle, manager of the Buehler Bros.' meat market at Fond du Lac, Wis., has been transferred to Kalamazoo, Mich., where he will also manage a store of the Buehler Bros. J. Spooner will manage the Fond du Lac market.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen No. 142, Buffalo, N. Y., re-elected all the officers for another term. They are: A. Myslow, president; John Donnelly, vice-president; Frank Shafer, recording secretary; A. Fox, secretary and treasurer.

Charles P. Abernathy, who was formerly engaged in the meat business in Middlebury, Vt., died at his home in Bristol, Vt. He was seventy years of age, and is survived by his widow and three sons.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Charles J. Torrant, a provision dealer in Beverly, Mass. Liabilities, \$4,389; assets, \$1,900.

Jesse Wiggins has purchased Lynden M. Caverley's interest in the meat business on

Main street, Tilton, N. H., and will continue the business.

W. T. Wheaton has sold his meat market on Main street, Searsport, Me., to Edward A. Sargent.

The C. B. Vyse meat market at Hamburg, Iowa, has been sold to Leonard Cummins.

W. J. Holm, of St. Cloud, Minn., is contemplating opening a meat and grocery market.

Otto Lower, a retired butcher of Baltimore, Md., died at his home, 2056 Harford avenue. Mr. Lower was 78 years old, and came from Germany 56 years ago. Three sons and one daughter survive him.

A meat market will be opened at Dewar, Iowa, by Charles Lohr, of Waterloo, Iowa.

T. E. Bruffey has purchased the meat market on West Montgomery street, Creston, Iowa, which was recently conducted by M. J. Jordin & Son.

The National Meat Market Company has opened two new stores in Youngstown, Ohio. These stores will be managed by Mr. Bartholmy, formerly manager of their Fort Wayne store.

It is rumored that a new butcher shop will be opened in the store formerly occupied by Joseph Taylor in Fairview, Ill.

The Central Meat and Produce Market will open a new store at 307 Main street, Jacksonville, Fla. The proprietors are H. B. Bogash and B. N. Crowe.

John Rikteraitis' butcher store at 704 North Riverside street, New Haven, Conn., was burglarized last week.

It is reported that the Chicago Provision Company will open a meat market in De Kalb, Ill.

John Lobladek's meat and grocery store at Housatonic, Mass., has been purchased by Charles Gawronski.

Fred Kline will move his meat and grocery store from Mauch Chunk street, Nazareth, Pa., to North Main street, near Central Square.

Thomas Murphy has moved his meat and grocery shop in Millersport, Ohio, to a new location.

The Fremont Fish Market has been opened at 517 West State street, Fremont, Ohio.

John E. Brady has moved his meat market to 59 Central street, Milford, Mass.

The annual ball of the Utica (N. Y.) Master Butchers' Association was given at Maennerchor Hall February 1.

A. Kelley's butcher shop at 5094 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo., has been destroyed by fire.

James Robinson, of Gilbert, Iowa, has purchased the meat market on A avenue, Albia, Iowa, formerly conducted by F. P. Santen.

S. M. Fletcher has purchased Charles H. Fosgate's market on Walden street, Cambridge, Mass.

The Master Butchers' Association of Rochester, N. Y., at its annual meeting last week elected H. J. Schaad president for the tenth year. Other officers elected were: Fred J. Meyers, first vice-president; E. J. Fisher, second vice-president; W. M. Stickels, treasurer; N. C. Ruby, financial secretary, and G. H. Williams, recording secretary.

S. B. Owings has purchased the Glade Meat Market at Glade, Kan., from C. Davidson.

J. A. Hodson & Sons have opened a grocery and poultry store at Hallowell, Kan.

A meat market will be opened on Pennsylvania avenue and 11th street, Hartshorne, Okla., by T. O. Davis.

J. B. McCrary has sold his meat market at Lindsay, Okla., to T. T. Carey.

W. S. Kelso has bought the Hunter Grocery and Meat Market at Thayer, Kan.

W. E. Gotschall has purchased the meat and grocery business of F. B. & C. W. Roberts at Santa Ana, Cal.

T. W. McFarland, the butcher, has purchased the meat business of E. C. McCune at Lewis, Kan., and will operate a consolidated shop in the McCune location.

The Fletcher Meat Market, which was recently burned, has opened for business in the National Bank Building, Pratt, Kan.

McDowell & Goad have leased the meat market of C. H. Crites at Okmulgee, Okla.

F. O. Coddling has disposed of the Ironton Meat Market, Inola, Okla., to Basler & Kuhn.

Earl Briggs has disposed of his grocery store at Stillwell, Okla., to George Dennenburg, who moves his meat market into the store building.

John Niedens & Son have engaged in the grocery business at 322 East First street, Topeka, Kan., and will add meats.

Harry Hill is about to open a butcher shop in Pawnee Rock, Kan.

Fred Faigle has disposed of his meat and grocery business in Dearing, Kan., to Robert Hahagen.

M. Reynolds has opened a meat market at Virginia, Neb.

Tony Miller has purchased the Palace Meat Market in Hebron, Neb.

M. Wright has established himself in the meat business at Diller, Neb.

A. C. Maguire has purchased a butcher shop in Arnold, Neb.

Hyder & Wheeler have purchased the meat business in Plainwell, Mich., of E. E. Martin.

Wm. Cassell has disposed of his meat business in Portland, Mich., to M. M. Plant.

Jay Corson has opened a butcher shop in the Ferguson Block, Middleville, Mich.

The South Side Market, Mineral Wells, Tex., owned by George T. Reynolds, has been destroyed by fire.

A butcher shop has been opened in Byers, Kan., by Charles Donner.

A half interest in the meat market of C. C. George at Mound Valley, Kan., has been purchased by George B. Carnes. The name of the firm will be George & Carnes.

A new meat market has been opened in Belton, Tex., by Hale & Puddy.

Henry Walking, Jr., will reopen the Roemer Meat Market at 102 West Marquette street, Ottawa, Ill.

A meat market will be opened in Stueck's Block, New Britain, Conn., by the Riordan Brothers.

OMAHA LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Concluded from page 31.)

to fair warmed up and short-fed kinds going at \$6.50@7.25. It has been the same way with the cows and heifers. Although supplies have been of very moderate proportions the demand has been restricted and tone to the trade weak. Good to choice heifery stock is selling at \$5.85@6.50, and on up, while the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock is selling at \$5@5.75, with canners and cutters at \$4@4.75. Veal calves have been in active demand and firmly held at \$7.25@9.75, and there has been a fairly broad demand for bulls, stags, etc., at \$5@6.75.

Receipts of hogs have been rather liberal, over 80,000 last week and some 258,000 for the month of January. Quality also continues good, the average weight last month being 241 lbs., as compared with 224 lbs. one year ago. Trend of values has been downward despite a very fair general demand, and the undertone in the trade is largely bearish. Weights cut little figure and there is a narrower spread to prices than for months past. On account of the storm, receipts were comparatively light today, about 3,000 head, and the market was 5@10c. higher. Tops brought \$6.85 as against \$6.60 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$6.75@6.85 as against \$6.50@6.55 a week ago.

Supplies of sheep and lambs have been reasonably liberal of late, 55,000 last week and 221,000 in January. Demand has been vigorous and prices have been working toward a higher level, the advance last week being 25@50c. for practically all grades. There is not a great deal of competition from the feeder buyers, but local packers evidently want all the fat stock they can get. Fat lambs are quoted at \$8.40@8.90, yearlings \$7@8, wethers \$6.35@6.85, and ewes \$5.65@6.35.

New York Section

The annual dinner of the Swift employees occurs this evening at the Hotel Astor.

H. C. Stanton, of the Swift soap department at Chicago, was a New York visitor this week.

Manager Isaac Stiefel of the S. & S. small stock department in the New York district, returned this week from a visit to Chicago.

Messrs. Barry, Brown and Duffy, of the Swift executive staff at Chicago, who have been in New York for several weeks, returned to Chicago this week.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending January 30, 1915, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 10.95 cents; imported beef, 10.13 cents per pound.

Brooklyn butchers do not have much use for the Health Department rule calling for cuspidors in their markets, since they say more than 90 per cent. of their customers are women. "We run meat shops, not bar rooms," is the way they put it.

Richard Webb died last week at his home, 406 St. Marks avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. He was in the butcher business with his four sons at Washington and St. Marks avenues. He was born in Ireland sixty years ago and came to this country when five years old.

Henry Schreiner, 55 years old, a former resident of Greenpoint for fifty years, where he was in the provision business at Franklin and Kent streets until two years ago, died on Monday from a complication of diseases, at his home, 375 Fifty-sixth street, South Brooklyn.

Next Thursday evening, February 11, is the date of the seventeenth annual cabaret and ball of the Brooklyn Branch, United Master Butchers of America. It will be held at the Imperial, Fulton street and Red Hook Lane, and promises to be one of the biggest on record.

The 28th annual entertainment and ball of the Rohe & Bro. Employees' Sick Benefit Society will be held at the New York Maennerchor Hall in East 56th street, on Saturday evening, February 27. There will be a fine vaudeville entertainment and a good time afterward, such as the Rohe employees know so well how to give.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending Saturday, January 30, 1915: Meat.—Manhattan, 8,498 lbs.; Brooklyn, 15,412 lbs.; Queens, 119 lbs.; total, 24,029 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 3,377 lbs.; Brooklyn, 116,844 lbs.; Bronx, 20 lbs.; total, 120,241 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 1,633 lbs.; Brooklyn, 66 lbs.; Bronx, 165 lbs.; total, 1,864 lbs.

Weddel & Company, the big English importers of foreign meats, have opened New York offices at Room 309, Produce Exchange, in charge of Manager A. C. Anderson, who for many years was the company's salesman at Smithfield Market, London. Mr. Anderson is busy getting acquainted with the American trade. He has on hand a supply of Weddel & Company's annual review of the frozen meat trade, giving a mass of very interesting statistics. He will be glad to supply a copy of this review to any inquirer.

NEW YORK FOOD INTERESTS UNITE.

On Wednesday night at the Manhattan Hotel there was held a meeting of the board of directors of the Allied Food Merchants' Association. The main topic of discussion at that meeting was the acceptance of a constitution and by-laws provided for the management of the association.

The by-laws accepted are rather unique in form and provide a thorough representation of the food industry, retail and wholesale in New York City. There are four classes of membership provided for: Resident members and non-resident members, each of which pay \$5 per year for dues; co-operative members, to consist of employees and retired food merchants, who pay \$1 per year, and association members, which is to include existing associations of the food industry who desire to join this association, and who pay as dues a per capita amount.

The representation of the members is provided by New York being divided into local councils, one for each senatorial district. As each senatorial delegate is elected by his respective local council, he represents that local council in the Council of Delegates of the association. When all the senatorial districts are thus represented, these delegates come together at stated intervals and discuss the ways and means of fostering the food and kindred trades of New York, and the promotion and inculcation of just and equitable principles of trade and business among its members.

The Board of Directors for the first year consist of representation of many of the food enterprises of New York. William Webber, of the firm of Richard Webber, is the president; ex-Alderman Joseph Schloss, Geo. Pfahler, Jr., Henry Minners, president of the Allied Grocers' Association; Jacob Bloch, of the Master Butchers' Association; Arthur Ochs, Philip Storminger, president of the Bronx Branch, Master Butchers; H. B. Crisman, Geo. Stadtlander, H. M. Plump, August Grimm, president of the East Side Branch, Master Butchers; John F. Healy, of the Healy chain stores; Louis Oppenheimer, of the Oppenheimer chain stores; Arthur Weisbecker, of the firm of Charles Weisbecker; John Steeneck, president of the Retail Grocers' Association in New York, are vice-presidents of the association. James A. Davey, of Andrew Davey, is treasurer; Samuel Bloch, of the firm of Bloch Bros., is financial secretary, and Louis S. Rappaport, advertising and

sales manager of the firm of Richard Webber, is general secretary.

The Allied Food Merchants' Association is going to take up the fight against the public markets where the Welfare Committee of Retail Merchants left off. Despite the fact that the lower court has denied the injunction against the markets, the Allied Food Merchants' Association through its counsel, Olcott, Gruber, Bonyng & McManus, will fight this matter, even though it is necessary to take it to the Court of Appeals. All those connected with the fight are confident that the law is on their side, and that after the free market fad has disappeared a sane effort will be possible.

It is evident that unless a strong organization of food merchants represents the vast food enterprises in this city a certain amount of advantage will be taken of them. It is the first time in the history of the food trade in this city that the big and little men have come together and are using their united efforts for self protection.

U. D. B. BEEFSTEAK SUPPER.

The annual beefsteak supper of the employees of the United Dressed Beef Company was held last Tuesday evening at the Lexington Assembly Room in East 58th street. As usual, there was a big crowd present, and the feast set forth was such as only the beef experts of the United know how to prepare. There was plenty of beef so tender that it would almost melt in your mouth, and plenty of something still more "melting" to drink, and so everybody was filled, though nobody was "full."

About 300 men sat down to the feast. When nobody could eat any more ex-Alderman Joseph Schloss assumed the duties which fall to him naturally at a U. D. B. beefsteak party, and presided over a programme of fun and frivolity which helped to digest the big meal. Before this started, however, he introduced President Walter Blumenthal of the United Dressed Beef Company, who made one of his typically graceful speeches, and was given an ovation therefore. William Webber, who is also blossoming out as an orator, was the other speaker, and they made a good team.

The trade was widely represented at the supper, both wholesale and retail delegations from all boroughs being numerous. There were also a number of guests from outside the city.

REFUSES FREE MARKET INJUNCTION.

Judge Goff has denied an application of a tax-payer for a temporary injunction restraining Borough President Marks and other borough officials from conducting or permitting the maintenance of free markets, pending the trial of a suit brought by the tax-payer to stop the conducting of such markets. The justice in his decision did not pass on any questions concerning the legality of the markets. This was left for decision when the suit for permanent injunction is heard.

HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN LIQUORS DRY GOODS.

THE FOOD SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

It is reported from London that the high cost of food in England has aroused so much agitation in London and other cities that measures for solving the problem of increasing supplies and reducing the prices of food-stuffs generally are eagerly discussed. The press is giving more and more attention to the matter every day, and the urgency for action is dwelt upon in all the leading journals.

The rise in prices, brought about mainly by the war, has reached such proportions that there is a demand in some quarters for an immediate official inquiry. The national committee of the Labor party has recommended that the government take possession of all the stocks of wheat in the country, buying them up in order to sell at current market prices. The government is also being asked to regulate freight rates.

The unprecedented congestion at the Port of London is described by a correspondent, who states that a visit to the docks proves that there is no scarcity of supplies; indeed, there has never been such a stream of imports to the Thames. The Board of Trade is stated to have under consideration the rise in food prices owing to high freight. The rise has made its influence felt in the house-keeping expenditure of the poorer class, what may be termed minor luxuries having been curtailed or entirely abolished.

In considering possible palliatives for the existing situation, managers of London houses were disinclined to speculate. They agreed, however, that the Admiralty proposal to requisition the captured enemy ships as soon as may be, would have an appreciable effect in relieving the freight market and arresting the rise in prices, but this must be accompanied with bold and well-conceived measures for dealing with the congestion at the ports, and also with the improvement of transport on the railways.

Steps have already been taken by the government in the way of regulating the trade in foodstuffs and adjusting the rival or conflicting interests of dealers and consumers. They have carried through an enormous

transaction in the purchase and sale of sugar. They have fixed maximum prices for groceries, provisions and meat. They are now called upon to take economic action of a still more drastic character, and to extend the protection of State control to other necessities of life, such as corn and coal.

MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent changes in the federal meat inspection service are reported as follows:

Meat inspection inaugurated: *The London Produce Company, London, Ohio; Sulzberger & Sons Company, Albert Lea, Minn.; *Moultrie Packing Company, Moultrie, Ga.; *Houlton, Me.; *Moe Frank, 604 West Fortieth street, New York, N. Y.; Hygrade Provision Company, Inc., 131-133 South Eighth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; The E. H. Maffey Packing Company, 2866 Massachusetts avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio; B. S. Pearsall Butter Company, 55 North State street, Elgin, Ill.

Meat inspection discontinued: North American Provision Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.; *Richard Webber, 774 Babcock street, Buffalo, N. Y.; *Jenkins Provision Company, Baltimore, Md.; Chinese American Food Company, New York, N. Y.; Steck & Steck, 406 East Fifty-third street, New York, N. Y.; Ashland Provision Company, 301 West Front street, Ashland, Ky.; Hammond Company, 218 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; D. Brandt, 148 Bergensline avenue, Union Hill, N. J.

New stations: Albert Lea, Minn., Dr. John D. Stillwell, care Albert Lea Packing Company; Moultrie, Ga. (substation of Augusta, Ga.); London, Ohio (substation of Columbus, Ohio); Houlton, Me. (substation of Calais, Me.); Elgin, Ill. (substation of Chicago, Ill.).

*Conducts slaughtering.

BOSTON RETAILERS TALK PACKING.

It is reported from Boston that the retail marketmen of that city are discussing the proposition to establish a co-operative slaughtering and rendering plant there. It is said that about 3,000 marketmen are interested, and Walter K. Hutchinson is named as presi-

dent of the new enterprise. The agitation of co-operative packing plant schemes is prevalent in various sections of the country, but chiefly among producers in the South and in the Northwest. This Boston plan is a different proposition entirely. It will be interesting to learn the reasons advanced for its establishment from an economic standpoint.

SAVE YOUR NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

How often have you wished to refer to an article or an item of trade information or some valuable trade statistics in some back copy of The National Provisioner, only to find that copy lost or mutilated? You will be glad to know that we have succeeded at last in securing a really practical binder. You can now have your Provisioner in the form of a handsomely bound book ready to refer to at any time.

The new binder is the simplest made. The binding is as simple as sticking papers on an



ordinary file. Each binder holds 26 copies of The National Provisioner, or an entire volume. The binder has the appearance of a regular bound book. The cover is of cloth board and the name is stamped in gold. The binder makes a substantially-bound volume that will be a valuable part of your office equipment or a handy addition to your library.

By special arrangement with the manufacturers we can furnish you with this binder for only one dollar. Merely send us your name and address. Simply say: "Send me your binder. I enclose \$1." The binder will be sent promptly, all charges prepaid.

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NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice steers	\$7.90@9.00
Poor to fair steers	6.50@7.85
Oxen and stags	4.50@7.75
Bulls	5.00@7.25
Cows	3.50@6.75
Heifers	5.50@7.50
Good to choice steers one year ago	8.00@9.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal, common to choice, per 100 lbs.	9.00@13.00
Live veal, calves, barnyard	@ 6.00
Live calves, Indiana fed, per 100 lbs.	—@—
Live veal, calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	6.00@ 8.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, common to choice	8.25@ 9.50
Live lambs, culls	@ 7.00
Live sheep, common to prime	4.00@ 5.50
Live sheep, culls	—@—

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@7.35
Hogs, medium	@7.80
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@7.00
Pigs	@7.40
Roughs	@6.25

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native heavy	14 @14½
Choice, native light	13½ @14
Native, common to fair	12 @12½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	@12½
Choice native light	11½ @12
Native, common to fair	11 @11½
Choice Western, heavy	@11½
Choice Western, light	@11½
Common to fair Texas	@11
Good to choice heifers	@11½
Common to fair heifers	@11
Choice cows	@10
Common to fair cows	@10
Fleshy Bologna bulls	9½ @10½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	14 @16	@18
No. 2 ribs	12 @14	@16
No. 3 ribs	10½ @11½	@13
No. 1 loins	14 @16	@19
No. 2 loins	12½ @14	@17
No. 3 loins	10½ @11½	@15
No. 1 hinds and ribs	13 @14	@15½
No. 2 hinds and ribs	12 @12½	@14
No. 3 hinds and ribs	12 @12½	@12½
No. 1 rounds	11½ @12½	@12½
No. 2 rounds	10 @11	@12
No. 3 rounds	10 @10½	@11
No. 1 chucks	10½ @11½	@11½
No. 2 chucks	9½ @10½	@11
No. 3 chucks	8½ @10	@11

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@19½
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	@17½
Western calves, choice	@16½
Western calves, fair to good	@15½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@13
Grassers and buttermilks	@12½

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@ 9%
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@10
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@10½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@10½
Pigs	@10½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	@15½
Lambs, choice	@14
Lambs, good	@13
Lambs, medium to good	@12
Sheep, choice	@12
Sheep, medium to good	@11
Sheep, culls	@10

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@15½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@15
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@14½
Smoked picnic, light	@11½
Smoked picnic, heavy	@11½

Smoked shoulders	@11½
Smoked bacon, boneless	@18
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@17
Dried beef sets	@28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	@19
Pickled bellies, heavy	@13½

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@16
Fresh pork loins, Western	@15
Fresh pork tenderloins	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins	@22
Shoulders, city	@13
Shoulders, Western	@11
Butts, regular	@12
Butts, boneless	@15
Fresh hams, city	@17
Fresh hams, Western	@15
Fresh picnic hams	@11½

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	\$80.00@ 90.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	70.00@ 80.00
Black hoofs, per ton	@ 30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton	75.00@ 80.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	75.00@ 80.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's.	@200.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's.	@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's.	@ 75.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	@14½c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues	@12c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	@60c. apiece
Sweetbreads, veal	@80c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	@30c. a pound
Calves' livers	@30c. a pound
Beef kidneys	@12c. apiece
Mutton kidneys	@ 3c. apiece
Livers, beef	@14c. a pound
Oxtails	@10c. apiece
Hearts, beef	@ 8c. a pound
Rolls, beef	@30c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	@40c. a pound
Lambs' fries	@10c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	@14c. a pound
Blade meat	@12½c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 2%
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 5%
Shop bones, per cwt.	@35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	@1.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	@80
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle	@30
Hog, American, free of salt, tea. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	@70
Hog, middles	@11
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@21
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@28
Beef hungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@25
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@78
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@76
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.	@ 7½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.	@ 8½

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	23	25
Pepper, Sing., black	13	15
Pepper, Penang, white	20	22
Pepper, red	19	22
Allspice	5	7
Cinnamon	16	20
Coriander	5	7
Cloves	19	22
Ginger	11	14
Mace	68	72

SALTPETRE.

Crude	—@—
Refined	6½@ 7%

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .37
No. 2 skins	@ .35
No. 3 skins	@ .17
Branded skins	@ .31
Ticky skins	@ .31
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .25
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .25
No. 1, 12½-14	@3.10
No. 2, 12½-14	@2.90
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@2.85
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@2.95
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@3.35
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@3.05
No. 1 B. M. kips	@2.95
No. 2 B. M. kips	@2.85
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	@4.15
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	@3.90
Branded kips	@2.45
Heavy branded kips	@2.60
Ticky kips	@2.60
Heavy ticky kips	@2.95

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—	
Western dry-picked fancy young hens and toms, boxes	@22
Western dry-picked fancy young hens and toms, barrels	@22
Western dry-picked, avg. best	@21
Western dry-picked or scalded poor	@16
Old hens	@21
Old toms	@20
Chickens—	
Broilers, dry packed, milk-fed	@25
Broilers, dry packed, corn-fed	@19
Western, dry-pkd., milk-fed, 4 lbs., bbls.	@18½
Western, dry-pkd., milk-fed, mixed wts., bbls.	@17½
Western dry-pkd., milk-fed, 2½@3 lbs., bbls.	@16½
Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to box, dry-picked	@17½
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to box, dry-picked	@15
Fowl—bbls.—	
Western, dry-pkd., 4 lbs. avg.	@16
Southern and S. W., dry-pkd., avg. best	@14½
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.	@13½
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to box, per doz.	@4.75

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens	15½ @16
Fowls, choice	17½ @18½
Roosters, old	@12
Ducks	@17
Turkeys, mixed hens and toms	@14
Geese, per lb.	13½ @14

BUTTER.

Creamery, extras (92 score)	@34½
Creamery (higher, scoring lots)	@35½
Creamery, Firsts	@33½
Process, Extras	@25½
Process, Firsts	@25

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extra fine	@29
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	@28
Fresh gathered, firsts	@27½
Fresh gathered, seconds	@26½
Refrigerator, firsts	@25½

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Concentrated tankage, Chicago	@ 2.40
Bone meal, steamed, per ton	@21.75
Bone meal, raw, per ton	@28.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago	@ 2.55
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt	@ 2.60
Dried blood, f. o. b. New York	@ 2.75
Nitrate of soda—spot	@ 2.05
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	@21.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent. ammonia, f. o. b. New York	2.65 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, prompt	2.45 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York	@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	3.10 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% P. Phos. Lime, c. i. f. Charleston and Newport News	8.15 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....nominal	@2.70 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	2.90 @ 3.00
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%	@ 2.90
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	6.50 @ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	8.50 @ 8.75
The same, dried	8.75 @ 4.00

